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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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SWEET AND STERN YOUNG GRADUATES.

Oahu College Commencement
Thursday Night.

VALEDICTORIAN WON DISTINCTION

Good Music by the Glee Club—Able Address by Inspector Townsend. Panahi Hall Well Filled—Miss Axtell Charms the Audience.

Commencement at Oahu College has come and gone, and with it have gone forth into the world, to brave the storms of life, a graduating class of seven, composed of Albert Fayerweather Afong, Thomas Huddy Bartow, William Richards Castle, Jr., Anna Isabella Forbes, Charles Edward Hapal, Mary Ethelwynn Rice and Clifton Howard Tracy, the class of '96.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the graduates, with President Hosmer, Rev. C. M. Hyde, Rev. D. P. Birnie and Inspector General Townsend, marched into the room and took places on the platform. The teachers of Oahu College came in next and took the front row of chairs, while President Dole, Hon. A. F. Judd, Judge Frear, Professor Alexander, W. R. Castle, Dr. Emerson and Frank Dasey, all prominent figures of the college, took the seats of the second row in the center section.

After a well executed voluntary by Professor Arthur B. Ingalls, Rev. C. M. Hyde invoked the blessing of God upon the people.

"We Meet Again Tonight," a song by the College Glee Club, was so well rendered under the direction of J. Q. Wood that an encore was demanded. "The Church in the Wildwood" was the response, and when the boys reached "She can dance, she can sing, she can turn a hand spring, she can climb up a coconut tree," a round of applause and laughter was the result.

Next came an able address on the subject of "Purpose," by Henry S. Townsend, the Inspector General of Schools. The address was replete with good advice to the members of the graduating class and to people in general. Mr. Townsend spoke as follows: "It is both interesting and instructive to look for the reasons why the world offers some men permanent honors which it denies to others of greater ability, who have made themselves more deeply felt by their contemporaries and who have left a deeper impression upon the history of the race.

"To come at once to a concrete illustration, the educational world celebrated the 12th day of last January as a day notable in the annals of education—the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Pestalozzi. Now the celebration of a birthday is distinctly a personal honor; and when a body of men celebrate the birth of a man long after his death it is evident that it is their deliberate and permanent judgment that his is worthy of special honor.

Why, then, do men honor Pestalozzi? The history which we find upon tombstones is proverbially unreliable; but if we look upon the monuments which men erect to their heroes we shall get a true view of their ideals. Let us look, then, upon the monument erected at the tomb of Pestalozzi fifty years ago, upon the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. There we may read, 'Here lies Henry Pestalozzi, savior of the poor, preacher of the people, father of orphans, founder of the new people's school, educator of humanity; man, Christian, citizen. Everything for others, nothing for himself. Blessed be his name.' Here is the key to the world's personal regard for Pestalozzi: Everything for others, nothing for himself. Why does the world honor Washington more than Napoleon? The answer is unmistakably suggested. One was selfish, the other was not. And the world regards selfishness as a blemish upon any character. The great men of the earth are those who have utterly eradicated selfishness from their characters. But there is danger of taking self for selfishness.

"There are those who look upon self or individuality as an accident of our earthly nature, to be eradicated as quickly as possible. As the globules of water are lifted from the sea by a subtle force which carries them aloft till they escape from its grasp and fall to lose their identity in the boundless ocean whence they came; so the souls of men are lifted by a subtle force from the great impersonal world-soul into individuality, there to be held until they are released from that force and fall again into the impersonal state whence they came. Thus the individuality 'passes away with that utter passing away in which there is nothing left.' This with them is the highest end of life. Away with such a philosophy! Away with a philosophy which makes driftwood of men—men created in the image of the Infinite, with possibilities almost divine, wrapped up in their being! Such a philosophy can never succeed in making a man 'everything for others,' though it may succeed in making him 'nothing for himself,' or anyone else.

"No, never abandon self. Dare, the

rather, to assert yourself, to rely upon yourself and to realize the possibilities of your individuality. The world does not know these possibilities. How could it? The world knows of you only what you develop into actuality. Young persons graduating from college proverbially overestimate what they have already accomplished. But they equally underestimate their possibilities. The world can know nothing of the possibilities of your nature till you have realized them. The world will not believe in you. Probably not. What of that? It is you who are responsible for the talents given you. The world will judge you by the possibilities which you realize, and it will deal fairly with you upon this basis. Aim high. Ambition for honors, however great, is not a lofty purpose. The struggle for the Presidency of the United States may indicate a lofty or an ignoble ambition. To be the author of good to mankind, this is a lofty purpose, and it is attainable by all.

"Do I ask you all to become missionaries? Not in the narrow sense of the term. Do you wish to be a minister of the gospel? Then the purpose to be everything for others and nothing for self. Teacher? It is coming to be realized that the calling of the teacher is almost as holy as that of the minister. Physician? Most physicians realize that their calling is higher than merely a means of making money. Lawyer? The possibilities of the legal profession in promoting justice and the peace and prosperity of mankind are great. Planter? Look at the plantation where the laborers brought from foreign lands are so housed and treated that their civilization necessarily degenerates in this land of churches. Then look at another where the surroundings are such as to elevate, and tell me whether the planter has a high and noble calling, or is necessarily a mere getter of dividends. Thus we might go through with all the callings only to find that no man comes up to the possibilities of his calling till he rises above selfish considerations.

"My young friends, I wish you all the great and abiding joy of a self-reliant, forceful pursuit of a definite, unselfish, lofty purpose."

Under the direction of Professor Berger, the College Orchestra played the "Oahu College March," by Berger, and was made to play an encore. The orchestra deserves great credit for the work it is doing, and Professor Berger for his unceasing interest in the advancement of musical education at Punahou.

President Hosmer announced that the prizes for the year in English composition, rhetoric, declamation and debate were awarded as follows: First prize, Miss Carrie Howland; second prize, divided between W. B. Godfrey and A. W. Fook.

Clear and distinct, forcible and full of words of good advice, came the valedictory of Miss Ethelwynn Rice, who held the attention of the audience and impressed them with the sincere strain throughout.

Miss Rice, in speaking to the members of her class, impressed upon them the fact that they were stepping forth into the world, each with a future, and what kind of futures were these to be? Each and every one is the moulder of his or her own destiny, and with sincerity and true intention they could be made for good and the advancement of the world.

Character is needful to success in the world; it controls and shapes our destinies. A true character should be sought after with unflinching zeal, and in the attainment of this would rest the happiness of the future.

Progress was the intention of the Divine Creator when he made the world and put man into it. This great principle should ever be followed out in the work of man—should lead to sincerity of purpose and to true character. Work for the good there is in it and the reward is sure.

Education is the much needed factor in the harmonious development of all the faculties. It does not end in the college, but continues throughout life. Seek for the best of education. Is this to be found in books alone? Certainly not. He who trusts alone to this source for knowledge must needs possess a very narrow mind. Do not neglect nature. Take her and commune with her until she becomes part of yourself.

Punahou is one place out of hundreds where such scenery as Manoa and the adjoining lands is presented, and where everyone can partake freely for the mere act of looking. "In all the world there is but one Punahou," said Miss Rice, and at this there was applause. "Punahou is the first place that has opened to us the fountains of knowledge and formed the characters which are to be the buildings for eternity," continued the fair speaker.

Miss Rice then thanked the Board of Trustees for what they had done, and the teachers for their kind instruction and unceasing interest in the work of preparing them for the battles of the world, saying that graduates and teachers were bound by ties that were everlasting.

Miss Axtell gave Schubert's "Serenade" with violin obligato, in such a pleasing manner that an encore was accorded her. Miss Axtell's deep contralto voice is especially adapted to such pieces as Schubert's "Serenade," as was shown last night.

President Hosmer, in presenting the diplomas, gave a few words of good, sound advice.

The names on the diplomas were beautifully engrossed by Viggo Jacobsen, the local pen artist.

Congratulations and flowers assailed the graduates on every hand as they came down from the platform at the close.

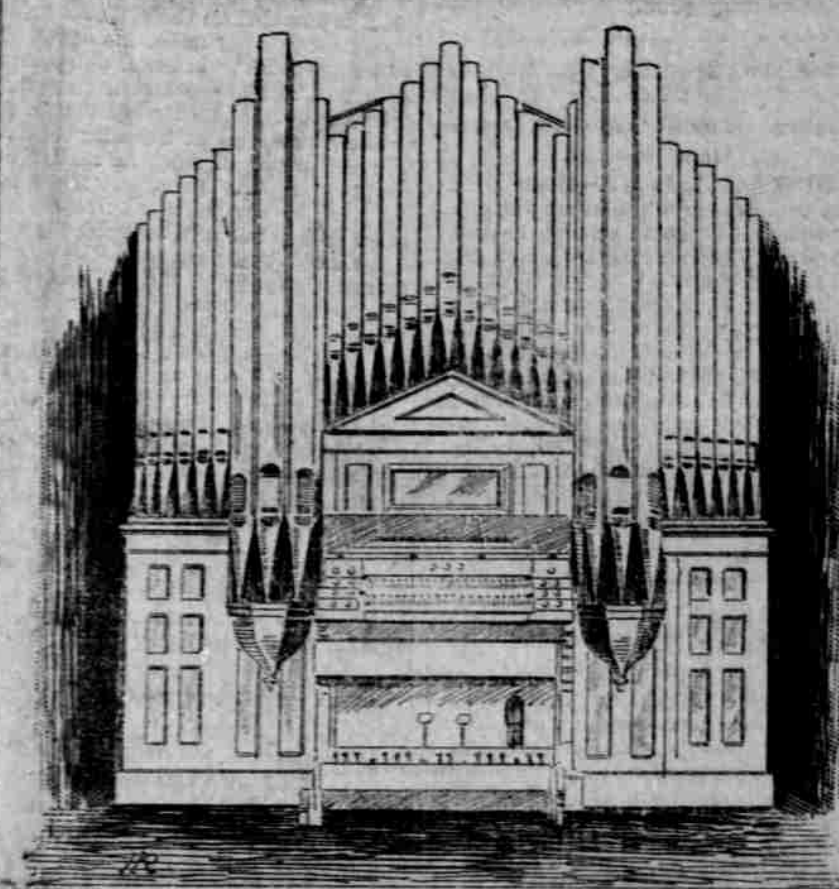
WAS DEDICATED APPROPRIATELY.

Castle Memorial Organ in Pauahi Hall, Punahou.

NEW ADDITION TO OAHU COLLEGE.

Wray Taylor's Latest Composition. Mrs. Montague Turner's Solos. Miss Axtell and Prof. Wood Received Encores—A Large Crowd.

The beautiful, rich-toned Castle memorial organ in Pauahi Hall was formally and very appropriately dedicated



THE CASTLE MEMORIAL ORGAN.

on Tuesday evening. The program prepared for the event was in many features indeed a musical treat that met with the enthusiastic approval of the music-loving public.

At the opening of the program Wray Taylor presided at the organ, rendering a musical gem, "In Memoriam," which he had composed for the occasion. This was followed by Thomas' "Concert Fantasia." Mr. Taylor's abilities as an organist are too well known to require an extended dissertation upon the excellence of his production. Under his cultured touch the organ was heard at its best.

Miss Axtell sang "Ave Maria," with violin obligato by Mr. Bond. Miss Axtell was in good voice and received an encore.

Mrs. Montague-Turner is always given a hearty reception by a Honolulu audience, and last night was no exception. At the request of friends Toet's "Good-bye" was substituted for "Ora Pro Nobis," which the program promised. The audience was quite carried away with Mrs. Turner's magnificent rendition of the piece, which was by far the most popular number of the program. "Ashore" as an encore was also very well received.

Strange to say, Mrs. Turner's last piece, "The Lost Chord," did not meet with the usual encore. This was not due, however, to the failure of the singer to render Sullivan's beautiful composition with classical perfection. The solo "Open Thy Lattice," by J. Q. Wood, was a popular number. Mr. Wood has a good baritone voice, and his stage presence is very good. Replying to an encore Mr. Wood sang "I've Something Sweet to Tell You."

The violin solo by Robert E. Bond was a very pleasing introduction of some of the home talent of the college. Withal it may be said that the arrangement of the program reflected credit upon the members of the college faculty who have been instrumental in paying the tribute of formal recognition to the kindness of one whose interest in the advancement and welfare of Oahu College was never failing.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGAN.

The instrument has two manuals and sixteen stops, with a total of 649 pipes. It was built in San Francisco by John Bergstrom & Sons' Organ Manufacturing Company, who have built many organs of various sizes in

California and adjoining States. The lumber used in the construction is of the best and well seasoned.

All of the interior wood work is sheathed. The bellows with two feeders, are really larger than required, but that ensures steady wind. In front of the player, above the keys, is a small dial showing whether the bellows are full of wind or empty. A revolving glass above the music desk gives the player a view of the hall in every part. The case is made of quartered oak, with a highly finished polish. The stop jams are of mahogany and the key trimmings of ebony finish.

The front pipes are of heavy block tin, polished, and look as if they were made of silver. The effect with the oak case is very fine, something out of the general way. Nearly all organs are constructed with decorated front pipes. The touch is very light, even when both rows of keys are coupled together. The voicing is of the very best, and the instrument as it stands reflects the highest credit on the builders. John Bergstrom, the head of the firm, brought the organ to Honolulu and personally superintended its erection, assisted by his two sons, James W. and Hector.

Special mention should be made of one of the stops, the Doppel flute,

CUBAN WARFARE VARIES IN RESULTS.

Slaughtered by Government Forces for Lack of Enthusiasm.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CLEVELAND

Rebel Generals Disagree—Harpers Weekly Artist a Prisoner—Consul General Lee Finds Favor—Applications for Army Commissions.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The World's correspondent at Marianao, Cuba, sends the following: Reports have just reached here of the killing of seventeen peaceable persons in Santa Cruz, on the north coast, east of Havana. A Spanish column entered the town, and the half-drunken Major in command became enraged at the lack of enthusiasm shown by the inhabitants and had fifty of them seized. These he ordered to be shot. The slaughter had begun when a cool-headed Lieutenant had "to horse" sounded on the bugle. This had the effect of cooling down the excited men, and the killing ceased when seventeen had been put to death. No information comes from Spanish sources.

WILL PROTECT AMERICANS.

Cleveland Will Not Allow Spain a Free Hand.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Journal's Washington correspondent wires: The President, through Secretary Olney, has addressed a letter to the Spanish Government, which is now on its way to Spain, and in which he presents the responsibilities of the United States with regard to the war in Cuba to Senor Canovas del Castillo with all the force of argument of which Olney is capable.

When Senators Sherman, Gray and Lodge, members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, called on the President last week the subject of the attitude of the United States toward Cuba was discussed. The Senators informed the President that there existed in both houses of Congress a decided unwillingness to adjourn until some sort of assurance could be had that the condemned Americans in Cuba would be amply protected. The President assured the Senators that the Americans sentenced to death because of their alleged connection with the Competitor expedition would be protected by all the power of the Government if necessary.

Rebel Generals Disagree.

HAVANA, June 9.—Trustworthy intelligence from Eastern Cuba announces serious dissensions in the rebel ranks owing to the refusal of Jose Maceo to recognize Garcia's superior authority. Jose Maceo attempted to march westward to join his brother in Pinar del Rio, but was intercepted by Gomez in Puerto Principe province and ordered to stand trial before the rebel General for insubordination.

Harper's Artist in Trouble.

HAVANA, June 4.—Harper's artist, Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., who upon his arrival here as a prisoner from Artemisa was transferred from police headquarters to Morro Castle suffering from fever, is still kept in close confinement, neither his friends nor the American Consul having as yet been able to talk with him. Consul-General Lee, after formally assuming office tomorrow, promises to take steps in Dawley's behalf.

General Lee Finds Favor.

HAVANA, June 6.—General Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul-General, paid a visit this morning to the civil Governor and his secretary. The courtesy of General Lee is winning him many friends. Ramon O. Williams, his predecessor, sails for the United States on Thursday.

HAVANA, June 6.—It is reported from Madrid that Russia is seeking the concession of an important coaling station on the Philippine island. The Canovas Ministry is believed to be also negotiating the sale of the quicksilver mines of the Spanish peninsula to a private Russian syndicate.

HAWAII DOES NOT HARBOR RESENTMENT. CLANS GATHERING

AT ST. LOUIS.

Minister Willis Talks for Papers at Washington.

HIS STAY HERE WAS AGREEABLE.

Has Been Received With Utmost Cordiality—Good Times Assure Contentment—No Fear From Japanese. Does Not Know About Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Minister Willis, the United States representative in Honolulu, is in Washington. He will remain here until about the middle of next week, when he will go to his home in Kentucky. He was at the State Department today and saw Assistant Secretary Rockhill. Secretary Olney was not in, and the interview with him was therefore postponed until Monday. After seeing the Secretary, Minister Willis will call on the President.

Minister Willis has just recovered from a serious attack of pneumonia, which laid him up for fourteen days on the Pacific coast, but he is now fully recovered.

Hawaiians Friendly Feeling.

He talked freely this morning with a representative of the Star, who called on him.

"The feeling of the Hawaiian people and the Government," he said, "is not only friendly and amiable toward us, but is very cordial. My residence in Hawaii from the time of my going there to my departure on leave of absence has been very agreeable and pleasant, without anything jarring or discordant, except for about a week during the excitement of the revolution. I could not desire more cordiality and manifestation of friendly feeling than I have received from both the citizens and the Government of Hawaii. Everything is peaceful, beautiful, delightful on the islands. The Legislature was about closing up its work when I left, and they accomplished several important things. The immigration question and a number of other questions are of great importance, but the Government has manifested wisdom and capacity in dealing with the questions as they arise. The islands are enjoying a period of phenomenal prosperity and the people seem contented. There is no talk and apparently no thought of revolution or disorder. When people have money in their pockets and plenty to eat they are not apt to be discontented and to grumble. The immense crops and the high price of sugar have made money abundant."

"Is there any talk of the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani?"

No Talk of Restoring the Queen.

"None whatever. There is no talk and apparently no thought of the restoration of the Queen. To show how far this is from the public mind, the Government has granted a pension of \$2,000 a year to Kaulani, the heiress of Liliuokalani. Undoubtedly a suitable pension would have been provided for Liliuokalani but for the revolution, in which it appeared that she was very much involved. No, there does not appear to be any dissatisfaction with the present Government, or thought of its overthrow."

"Is there any indication of resentment toward this Government on account of our former attitude?"

"None at all. On the contrary, the feeling toward the United States is most friendly. I, as the representative of my country, have received nothing but the warmest hospitality. They are a cordial, hospitable people. They do not harbor resentments. The delightful climate and the disposition of the people seem to make them speedily forget whatever has irritated them. Their amiability dominates."

No Danger From the Japanese.

"Is there anything in the talk indulged in some time ago about danger to the Government from the Japanese?"

"I think not. The Japanese participate in the general prosperity of the country, and are therefore contented, as are the people. As long as this prosperity continues there is not apt to be any complaint of the Government, and it is likely to last long enough for the Government to be so well established as to maintain itself in the presence of any hard times or disasters that may come along in the course of events."

Minister Willis said that his departure from Honolulu was only for a vacation to enable him to visit his home, and that he had no intention other than returning to his post at the close of his leave of absence.

About Returning to Congress.

"They are talking about nominating you for Congress in your district?"

"Yes, I have discovered this upon my arrival in this country, but it had nothing to do with my vacation. I had no thought of it, and do not now know how much seriousness there is in it. I shall have to say to you, as I did to a representative of the papers in my district, who was sent to meet me at Chicago, that I have not thought over the matter. I do not know how general the feeling may be in favor of my nomination, and shall have to reserve any decision on the matter until I have been home. When I get home I shall come to a decision as speedily as possible in justice to any aspirants there may be for the nomination. I am told that the newspapers in my district are quite unanimous in mentioning my name in this connection, and it is of course gratifying. I do not know what I shall do. As I have said, I have had no other intention than to return to my post."

FAVOR NICARAGUA CANAL.

Senate Committee Reports Same Bill as the House.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Senate Committee on the Nicaragua canal held a meeting today and authorized the

chairman, Senator Morgan, to report favorably a bill similar to that which has been reported in the House for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The committee also signified its concurrence in a report on the bill which Senator Morgan had prepared, and which he read to the committee. The report was afterward presented to the Senate. It is a voluminous document and discusses in a comprehensive manner all the questions involved in the construction of the proposed waterway.

Referring to the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, the committee says: "There is, in fact, no real engineering difficulty in any part of the projected work. To say that this work is practicable at a cost that bears a reasonable comparison with its importance and value, and to add that it should not be built until every feature of the work is fixed by tests that are impossible to be applied in advance of construction, is out of the range of all experience, and can only be a pretext for refusing to engage in it."

The committee expresses the opinion—based upon the work performed—that the canal can be constructed for less than Menocal's estimate, which is \$73,176,176, but they estimate that at a cost of \$150,000,000, the highest figure named, it would pay an average of \$1,962,500 per year for the first ten years after its completion.

NEW TRANS-ATLANTIC RECORD.

Yankee Steamer of the Yankee Line Does It.

NEW YORK, June 5.—If the American eagle on the white house flag of the American line could screech he would have made the air ring from New York to London today.

The St. Paul completed the voyage in 6 days, 5 hours and 32 minutes, which is one hour and forty-two minutes better than the speed of the New York on the same line, an English-built vessel which up till today held the record. The average hourly speed of the New York was 20.15 knots, while the St. Paul reeled off 20.82 knots an hour.

CLEVELAND'S BOND SCHEMES.

United States Senate Declares Solidly Against Them.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—At 7 o'clock tonight the long struggle in the Senate over the bill to prohibit the issue of bonds came to an end, and the bill was passed by a vote of 32 to 25. The bill as passed covers only three lines, as follows:

"Be it enacted, that the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States, for any purpose whatever, without further authority of Congress, is hereby prohibited."

OVER CLEVELAND'S VETO.

River and Harbor Appropriation Passed by Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—By an overwhelming vote the House this afternoon passed the river and harbor bill over the President's veto. Besides a two-thirds majority there were 100 votes to spare.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate today passed the river and harbor bill over the President's veto by a vote of 56 to 5. This was the last step in making the bill effective, and it is now a law.

Austin Corbin Dead.

NEWPORT, N. H., June 4.—Austin Corbin, the well known railroad man, was thrown out of his carriage here this afternoon and received injuries from which he died at 9:42 o'clock tonight.

Frank Mayo's Sudden Death.

OMAHA, Neb., June 8.—Frank Mayo, the well known actor, died suddenly on a Union Pacific train west of the town of Grand Island this morning. The cause of death was fatty degeneration of the heart.

House Falls to Endorse.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The House Committee on Ways and Means, by a vote of 13 to 2, decided to report the Senate bond bill adversely. The Republicans spoke of the bill as a Populist measure.

The following vessels have arrived in San Francisco from ports on these islands: June 4—O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendoff, 6 days and 13 hours from Honolulu; June 5—Brig J. D. Spreckels, Christiansen, 20 days from Mahukona; June 6—Schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, 21 days from Kahului; June 7—Bark Doon, Boyd, 18 days from Honolulu.

If it required an annual outlay of \$100 to insure a family against any serious consequences from an attack of bowel complaint during the year there are many who would feel it their duty to pay it; that they could not afford to risk their lives, and those of their family, for such an amount. Any one can get this insurance for 25 cents, that being the price of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of bowel complaint before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. One or two doses of this remedy will cure any ordinary case. It never fails. Can you afford to take the risk for so small an amount? For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

Republican Politicians Prepare for the Convention.

McKINLEY'S LEAD UNBROKEN.

Quay Concedes Nomination on First Ballot—Silver Makes Gains in Democratic Party—Carlisle Can't Carry Kentucky—Cleveland's Policy.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Politicians, big and small, black and white and all the intermediate shades of complexion, from all over the Union, are swarming into the city tonight. For the last week they have been dropping in at odd intervals by ones and twos, but now they are coming by the carload, and it will be a week before all have arrived.

There is much interest in the probable action of the convention on the financial plank, and nearly every arrival is sounded on the subject.

Colonel Isaac Trumbo, one of the free silver delegates from Utah, who arrived today, said, when asked if the silver men would bolt: "That is a matter for future consideration. Thus far we have believed we could fight the matter out within our party lines, but if we fail we may be compelled to adopt some other course out of self-protection."

Richard C. Kerens of Missouri returned today from Canton, where he was summoned by wire by Major McKinley. He was accompanied on his visit by ex-Congressman Nathan Frank. As to the object of his visit, Mr. Kerens said it was to talk over the money plank of the platform. At least half a dozen money planks have been sent to Major McKinley from different parts of the country.

Kerens said: "McKinley will be nominated on the first ballot. There will be no humbug of an informal ballot, as some of the anti-McKinley people are talking."

CONVENTION ENDS IN SPLIT.

Prohibitionists Nominate Their National Candidates.

PITTSBURG, May 28.—At 9:30 this morning the second day's session of the Prohibition convention was called to order.

The victory of the narrow-gauge faction and the defeat of the free silver element was greeted with wild applause and it was some time before the convention was able to proceed with the consideration of the platform.

In the evening the nominations were taken up. Joshua Levering of Maryland and L. L. Hughes of Arizona were named for President. After Mr. Levering's nomination had been seconded by a large number of delegates the name of Mr. Hughes was withdrawn, and Levering was nominated by acclamation.

Hale Johnson of Illinois and Louis O. Hughes were named for Vice President, the former being chosen, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

The broad-gauge element left the convention hall late tonight and organized a rump convention in another hall.

OREGON ELECTIONS.

Republicans Carry Legislature—Populists Win Congressmen.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 3.—According to returns received up to midnight, the Populists have elected W. S. Vandenberg Congressman in the First District, and Martin Quinn in the Second District. The vote in the First District is complete with the exception of Curry county, and gives Vandenberg a plurality of 422. Curry county is expected to give a Republican plurality of about 100, making Vandenberg's plurality about 500 in the district.

The Republicans now control both branches of the Legislature and have twenty-five majority on joint ballot.

Ex-Governor Penoyer will have more than 2,000 plurality for Mayor of this city.

Harold Sewall on Deck.

BANGOR, Me., June 2.—The Maine Republican convention met in this city today. Joseph M. Manley, chairman of the State committee, named for chairman Harold M. Sewall, whom President Cleveland in his first term appointed United States Consul at Samoa, but who subsequently became a Republican. L. Powers was nominated for Governor.

Kentucky Democrats for Silver.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Kentucky State convention of today, by choosing forty-four delegates instructed for a free silver platform and candidate at Chicago, brings the total number of silver delegates thus far elected to Chicago up to 236. To this list there should now undoubtedly be added the silver delegation from Nebraska.

Kansas for Free Silver.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 2.—The silver Democrats ruled everything in the Kansas State convention today. Besides choosing six delegates at large to Chicago, the convention ratified the selection of two each from each Congressional district.

New York for McKinley.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A canvass of the State made by representatives of

the Herald establishes the fact that a large majority of the Republicans of New York are in favor of McKinley's nomination for President.

Quay Admits McKinley's Success.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Herald's Washington special says that Senator Quay concedes the nomination of McKinley on the first ballot at the St. Louis convention, and gives out figures tonight to back up his opinion. This is the first time the Pennsylvania leader has publicly admitted the certainty of the nomination of Ohio's Napoleon.

Instructed to Vote for Silver.

STAUNTON, Va., June 4.—Chairman Ellison called the Democratic State convention to order this morning, and named J. Bell Bigger of Richmond for temporary chairman. The platform instructs the delegates to Chicago to vote and work for silver. The report was adopted as it came from the committee.

Louisiana's New Senator.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 28.—Ex-Governor S. D. McEnery was elected United States Senator today. McEnery is an ex-Confederate.

HONOLULU CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Carriage Builder AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

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POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world attests its undeniable value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PLACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the best and most effective COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the world attests its undeniable value.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY.

NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Manchester Road, London," on the wrapper.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1834.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THE FINEST COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAFE COLONIES.

Bottle 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D.

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W. H. RICE, Stock Raiser

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LIVE STOCK.

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Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and

Young Sussex Bulls,

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All Communications to be Addressed to

W. H. RICE,

LIHUE, KAUAI.



Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.

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CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

Import direct from the principal factories of the world.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—

DR. F. T. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. BROWN, Asst. Physician. DR. J. CLARK, Indian Dept.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are spacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management.

NEW PATIENTS:

DR. F. T. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. BROWN, Asst. Physician. DR. J. CLARK, Indian Dept.

DR. H. H. PARRISH, San Francisco. DR. E. H. WATSON, San Francisco. DR. S. F. COE, and Oakland.

DR. J. H. HARRIS, San Francisco. DR. W. H. THOMAS, San Francisco. DR. J. H. HARRIS, San Francisco.

DR. C. A. BROWN, Asst. Physician. DR. J. CLARK, Indian Dept.

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WORLD-FAMED
IMPROVED HOUSEHOLD FILTERS

Powerful,
Rapid,
and
Effective.

Strongly
Recommended
for Very
Impure Water.

All these Filters
can be CLEANED by
the user. ALL IM-
PURITIES ARE RE-
MOVED, and the
most FOUL WATER
is rendered pure
and palatable.

FOR SALE BY
CASTLE & COOKE
LIMITED.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 19, 1896.

Continual dropping wears away a stone, and continual talking is making the good citizens of Hilo almost believe that their busy little burg is the most important place in the Hawaiian Islands. If there ever was a little Boston in the whole Pacific ocean, Hilo is the place.

The fact that Minister Willis, in his interview with the Washington Star reporter, made no reference to the quotation from the Star that created quite a breeze in this country, is very likely an evidence of what a change of climate and a good rest will do for a man's temper.

Between two stools the cable has reached the proverbial dump, and it is unlikely to be heard of again till next year, perhaps. It is a grievous pity, because the cable would be an extra link and a strong one to bind us to the United States. With the cable we should be in daily communication. The cable does not only mean news and a proper commercial command, but it means more intimate political and social relations. The only thing now is to wait and hope, but hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

An evening contemporary, in an apparently serious manner, asks why home talent was not employed in producing the portrait of the late Judge McCully, presented to the Supreme Court. It also states that the portrait was paid for out of public funds. The fact of the matter is that the portrait was ordered and paid for by Judge McCully's widow, and no department of the Government had anything to do with the production of the portrait or the payment of the artist. It is unfortunate indeed that such uncalculated criticism should have been passed upon a gift from a lady whose interest in the welfare of this country has never waned. The only redeeming feature is the irresponsible source from which the remarks emanated.

The list of congratulations to the first Legislature of the Republic would hardly be complete without a word of commendation upon the quiet manner in which the Opium bill was laid away on the shelf. Whatever may have been the individual opinions of the legislators on the question of licensing the sale of opium, we have noted with pleasure the readiness with which the Special Opium Committee listened to the assertion of public opinion that this Legislature was not the proper body to take such a measure under serious advisement. At the opening of the session several members felt very much injured by the adverse remarks passed upon their action in the public print. Time alone could prove the wisdom of the Senators or the public print, and as time has passed there seems to be no doubt of the advisability of nailing the opium measure in the legislative coffin at the earliest possible date. Thanks to the common sense of the representatives of the people who saw how strong the current of public opinion was setting, the generally accepted anti-opium plank in the political platform of the Republic remains intact and we sincerely hope that the experience of this session will result in the anti-opium plank remaining firm in its present place for years to come.

The story about England's proposed action in the case of Volney Ashford bears all the earmarks of an out-and-out fake, and Minister Cooper's statement leaves no doubt of the untruths that the people of the United States have been treated to. A short review of the situation shows conclusively how ill-advised the purported demand of England would be. In the first place, Great Britain admitted the legality of the Military Commission. Furthermore, the highest courts of this country sustained the action of the Commission. A little later, the story goes, Great Britain objected to the conclusion of the Commission in Ashford's case, because he was convicted upon the testimony of an accomplice. It now seems unreasonable that the British Government should request the Hawaiian Government to reverse the decision of a court the legal status of which is accepted to be as sound as the Supreme Court. As to what advances England has made, the public is still in the dark, but if the diplomatic correspondence on the Ashford case ceased in February last, there is not much prospect of British guns being brought to bear on Hawaii simply because Ashford is not allowed to return. Mr. Ashford is doing well where he is, and he is likely to remain out-

side the realms of the Hawaiian Republic so long as Hawaii remains an independent nation.

RETURNS FROM VOLCANIC WAVES.

The arrival of the Australia will be looked for with interest by many people. From the fact of the tidal wave being much higher on Kauai than here, it would appear that the wave came from the West or Southwest. If so it probably came from Mexico, or Peru, both of which are great volcanic centres. Of course there have been a submarine eruption, but a mighty eruption there has been somewhere, of that there can be no doubt.

There is no telling how closely connected the phenomena of the volcanic centres of the Pacific ocean are. The fact of the disappearance of the fires of Kilauea and the eruption and subsidence of Mokuaweoweo may have had an influence upon the craters of the Aleutian chain. As a fact science knows very little about the causes of earthquakes and volcanic phenomena in general, and the chances are that it never will, unless it can send a Röntgen ray towards the centre of the earth and solve definitely what is the condition of the interior.

CITIZENSHIP AND PATRIOTISM.

This talk about American citizenship in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence is entirely out of place. To the man born on American soil the Fourth of July represents a sentiment far above and beyond the question of the legality of citizenship. It is a day when every American shows what spark of patriotism he has in his veins; it is a day when the foundation of broad republican principles, exemplified in the first republic, the greatest and strongest republic the world has ever known, is commemorated. That republic is the United States of America. It is a day when men born in the United States and reared under the beneficent influence of its liberal institutions, which properly scoff at the idea that one man is better than another simply because he happens to be born into this or that family, rehearse the glories of their native country and reassert their loyalty to the principles of freedom and equality.

It makes no difference whether the American has become a naturalized citizen of another country, he should always be true to the memories at least of his native land. The man who can forget the country of his birth deserves the fate of the "man without a country." How many naturalized citizens in the United States show their respect for their various home lands by observing with appropriate ceremonies the days set apart in the mother country for public celebration.

Again, who of the Americans in Hawaii can lose his honor and love for his country and his flag in consequence of a possible peculiar and erratic interpretation of law by one who happens to be the chief executive of the nation? We doubt if any one American of this stamp can be found in the Hawaiian Islands. Blood is thicker than the water of political rivalries. The Americans of Hawaii have in years passed shown that they are not such weak minded, unpatriotic individuals as some would like to make them out, and they will add still another exemplary proof in this year of our Lord 1896. President Cleveland might make declarations on the question of citizenship from now until doomsday, but when he had made his last condemning assertion he would find the fire of American patriotism burning brighter than ever before in these little islands of the Pacific. It is to "Old Glory" and Columbia's fair name that Americans pay their tribute.

AMERICAN PARTY POLITICS.

The latest dispatches from the States bring news of the gathering of the Republican clans at St. Louis preparatory to naming their party leader in the coming Presidential campaign. Unless all signs fail, that convention has now adjourned after naming William McKinley of Ohio as the candidate for President. This result seems inevitable, as McKinley has been winning delegates from the ranks of his opponents and Joe Manly, Reed's political manager, seems to be the only one of the machine politicians who has not given up hope. Quay of Pennsylvania has openly admitted sure success of the Ohio man, and Platt of New York has kept quiet. A number of Morton's delegates have joined the McKinley throng and if in the convention any of the anti-McKinley men get any votes they will be the complimentary ballots of home delegations.

The platform on which the Republican candidate is nominated will be one of the most interesting features of the campaign. The remarkable inroads which the free silver men have made in the Democratic ranks cannot be without some influence in drawing up the financial plank of the Republican plat-

form. McKinley will attempt to make the fight on the tariff, but there is good reason to believe that a broad financial straddle will be made at St. Louis.

In the Democratic State conventions throughout the South and West President Cleveland's financial policy has met with crushing defeat and already the silver faction has almost enough delegates to assure a 16 to 1 silver platform at Chicago. In Kentucky, where Secretary Carlisle hoped to win a complimentary delegation, the State convention was captured by the free silver men. As Carlisle has allowed Mr. Cleveland to force him into the ranks of the gold-bugs, the Kentucky convention, rather than sounding Carlisle's praises, sounded his political death knell. Virginia Democrats have joined the free silver ranks and one State following after another in this line wipes out all hope President Cleveland may have had for a fourth nomination.

Vice-President Stevenson is looming up as a possible Democratic candidate. His good sense in keeping a quiet political tongue for four years is now very evident. Even such a radical silverite as Bland of Missouri is mentioned in connection with the Democratic leadership. Should the Chicago convention declare for free silver, the Democratic party would undoubtedly gain a large vote that for the past few years has been scooped in by the Populists, and at the same time lose a large number of followers of the Mugwump branch.

As the great political parties begin to close in their ranks preparatory to the great political fight it becomes apparent that the struggle for supremacy will be one of the most interesting and most sharply contested for years. Party lines will be broken right and left throughout the South and West. The financial issue refuses to be downed.

MINISTER WILLIS' INTERVIEW.

Minister Willis has been talking in a most amiable manner about the Republic of Hawaii. Evidently the Minister has seen Mr. Cleveland and has learned that he should have a change of heart. Seeing that he devoted himself ostentatiously to worry the Government here, and that he was perpetually running to them complaining of the attacks in the press, this right about face movement is refreshing.

However, the change of opinion is all in our favor, and we can only say that it is pleasing to know at last that Minister Willis' time was not wasted, but that he acquired a wholesome respect for Republican institutions. "Like the man who 'came to scoff and stayed to pray,'" he came to destroy Republicanism and restore a throne, but he stayed to finally believe in Republicanism and to despise royalty, as every good American should.

The Washington Star, in its editorial columns, remarks as follows upon Mr. Willis' change of heart:

Albert S. Willis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Hawaii, is in Washington. He has talked to a representative of the Star and has said some extremely interesting if not surprising things. The Star has, from time to time, through the medium of its correspondent in the Hawaiian Islands, made plain the international situation as it appeared to Hawaiians. Now comes Minister Willis, who voluntarily places himself on record to the effect that the people of Hawaii have been uniformly friendly and amiable; more than that, they have been very cordial in their treatment of him as the representative of the United States, not harboring resentments. There could hardly be stronger testimony than this to the self-restrained and forgiving disposition of the Hawaiians. It will also interest many of the Star's readers to note—in the interview which appears in another column—the tribute which Minister Willis pays to the wisdom and capacity of the Hawaiian Government. He says that phenomenal prosperity prevails, that money is plentiful, and that people are, as a matter of course, well content. The possibility of a restoration of the monarchy—delicate though that thought may be for diplomatic conversation—is dismissed by Mr. Willis. He says there is no talk and no evidence of desire to restore the Queen; nowhere there appears appearance of dissatisfaction with the Hawaiian Government as at present constituted. Emanating from some sources, such testimony as this would be no more than ordinarily interesting, but coming as it does from the man who was sent to Honolulu for the express purpose of overthrowing the Republic and re-establishing the rotten and execrable monarchy, it is entitled to a great deal of respect.

HOMESTEADS.

The land business in Hilo, on June 1st and 2d, shows how well the land law works. The favorite system under which the applications are made is the "right of purchase" system. The strict condition on these leases is that the applicants must go and live on the land. This will give us "bona fide" settlers, and not land-grabbers, who will hold the land waste until there comes a rise in prices. These lots will all be put into cultivation and houses will be built upon them. The favorite lots are those makai of the Ponahewa

lots and a correspondent writes "if there were a few thousand acres more near town to lay out, they would all be taken up."

It was some time before the citizens of Hilo dropped to the fact that they had better secure lands for themselves, but they have realized the wisdom of doing so now, and under one scheme or another most of them own lands, or at least homesteads.

The nine hundred and ninety-nine year system is an excellent one for Hawaiians, as it absolutely prevents them alienating their home steads, since such homesteads cannot by law be mortgaged, nor can they be taken by legal process for debt.

The leases in Hilo are held on a plan which renders the land in time the actual property of the owner and is inalienable either by mortgage or other legal process.

Once get thrifty and hard working people on the land and you have a population ready to support good government, and also keen and appreciative enough to send good representatives to the Legislature to see that good government is carried out.

It is to be hoped that the Commission of Public Lands will push on its work vigorously. There is perhaps no more important Bureau under the Government than this, for upon its energy depends a very large share of the prosperity and future of this country. Fortunately it is conducted by able men.

CLEVELAND'S VETO.

President Cleveland, in vetoing the river and harbor appropriation bill, passed by the United States Congress, said: "To the extent that the appropriations contained in this bill are instigated by private interests and promote local or individual projects their allowance cannot fail to stimulate a vicious paternalism and encourage sentiment among our people, already too prevalent, that their attachment to our Government may properly rest upon the hope and expectation of direct and special favors, and that the extent to which they are realized may furnish an estimate of the value of Governmental care. I believe no greater danger confronts us as a nation than the unhappy decadence among our people of genuine and trustworthy love and affection for our Government as the embodiment of the highest and best aspirations of humanity, and not as the giver of gifts, and because its mission is the enforcement of exact justice and equality and not the allowance of unfair favoritism."

This is one way of looking at the matter, but it is quite as un-American as President Cleveland's opinions usually are. Following out the same principle he would veto an appropriation of money to assist a cable company or a steamship line. He would have the Federal Government entirely withdraw from giving assistance to individuals who by virtue of the assistance would be enabled to strengthen the position of their country as one of the leading commercial nations of the world. If our own President had followed the example of the former New York Sheriff the development of the resources of this country would never be accomplished. When "direct and special favors" mean the improvement of harbors and carrying on public works, there can be nothing better to inspire a love for the central Government. This last veto of President Cleveland gives very good proof of the needed change in the occupant of the United States Presidential chair, and it is not surprising that the members of Congress have obtained enough votes to pass the river and harbor bill over the President's veto.

CORPORATION GRIED.

The accumulation of wealth into the hands of the few is one of the peculiar features of our nineteenth century. In many cases this is honestly come by, but in many it has been torn from hands that ought to own it yet, made up from the ruins of a little business here, or another little business there, which has been crushed out of existence and their owners ruined in order to swell the dividends of some mighty monopoly.

The story told of the oil trust in "Wealth versus Commonweal" is the story of a series of robber raids as unscrupulous as those of the Robber Knights of the Rhine, or the exploits of Captain Kidd and other pirates of the Spanish main. And the wealth gleaned from that source is stained with equal crimes.

We never see a donation made by Rockefeller without thinking of the ruined homes and the ruined men and women that can be seen in the background of it, and thinking that the donation made to this or that college is very like, in essence, the founding of abbeys and churches which was the favorite way of appeasing Heaven by the sinful old rascals of the Middle Ages.

BY AUTHORITY.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The following persons have been chosen members of the Council of State:

ELECTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Messrs. D. L. Naone, A. G. M. Robertson, E. C. Winston, Mark P. Robinson, John Ena.

ELECTED BY THE SENATE:

Messrs. W. C. Wilder, Cecil Brown, P. C. Jones, J. A. Kennedy, C. Bolte.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT: Messrs. G. W. Smith, J. P. Mendonca, John Phillips, Joan Nott, S. K. Kane.

GEO. C. POTTER, Secretary Foreign Office. Executive Building, June 16, 1896. 1769-1t 4330-1t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described in the schedule hereto will be open for application on or after July 7th next under the provisions of the Land Act of 1895, for homestead leases.

Schedule.

Ten lots in Haleohlu, North Kona, Hawaii, containing about eight acres each.

These lots are near the upper Government road, and distant about 7½ miles from the Kailua landing.

All applications for the said lots must be made in person by the applicant, at the office of the sub-agent, in Kailua, North Kona, where plans of the land may be seen and further particulars obtained. Information may also be obtained at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

The office of the sub-agent at Kailua will be open to receive applications at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, July 7, 1896.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. 1767-1d

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On Monday, July 6, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Postoffice, (J. Kaelemakule's store), Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii, will be sold at Public Auction, two lots of Government land in Waiala, N. Kona, as follows:

Lot No. 2 of Public Land, Map of Waiala, containing total area of 43 3-10 acres. The Government reserves the right to a strip fifteen feet wide from the Kailua road to Lot No. 3, if the same is required as right of way to last-named lot, the area of such strip being 1 8-10 acres. Upset price of Lot 2, \$500.

Lot No. 3 of Public Land Map, Waiala, extending from Lot 2 to upper Government Road. Area, 40 acres. Upset price, \$750.

The above are good agricultural lands, from a mile to a mile and a half from the Kailua landing.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The terms of the sale are cash, or, at the option of the purchaser, one-fourth of the purchase price cash, and the remainder in equal installments in one, two and three years, with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, provided, that the purchaser may pay any such installment before it is due, and thereby stop the corresponding interest.

Each purchaser shall begin substantial cultivation and improvement of his lot during the first year, and shall continue such cultivation through the succeeding two years, and shall have in cultivation at end of third year, twenty-five per cent of his lot.

At the end of the third year, or sooner, if twenty-five per cent of the land has been put under bona fide cultivation, the purchase price fully paid, and all conditions fulfilled, purchaser shall receive patent conferring Fee Simple Title.

Failure to perform the above conditions shall work forfeiture of interest in land.

In case of forfeiture, land to be sold at auction by the Government, and if such sale result in advance on the original price, the original purchaser to receive therefrom the amounts of his payments to the Government on account of purchase, without the interest and a pro rata share in such advance in proportion to the amounts of his payments. If such sale shall result, however, in a less price than the original, the amount returnable to him shall be charged with a pro rata amount of such decrease proportioned to the amounts of his payments.

An agreement shall be signed by each purchaser, with the Government, covering these conditions, and any as-

ignment of such agreement without the prior written consent of the commissioners of Public Lands, shall work a forfeiture thereof.

Each purchaser shall pay the first installment of the purchase price immediately after the sale.

Plan showing survey may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary building, Honolulu, or at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, where further particulars can be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,

1766-1d Agent of Public Lands.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Maui Racing Association

AT

Spreckels' Park, Kahului.



ON

July 4th, 1896

OFFICIAL PROGRAM.

Races to Commence at 10 O'Clock A. M. Sharp.

1. PONY RACE—1 mile dash. Free for all. For Ponies 14 hands and under. Purse \$50.
2. TROTTING RACE—Mile heats. Best 2 in 3. For Horses without a record of 3:10 or better. Purse \$75.
3. RUNNING RACE—Half mile and repeat. Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses. Purse \$75.
4. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash. Free for all. Purse \$150.
5. TROTTING AND PACING TO HARNESS—One-mile heats, best 3 in 5. For horses without a record of 2:30. Purse \$150.
6. RUNNING RACE—One mile dash. Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses. Purse \$125.
7. NOVELTY RACE—Free for all Hawaiian bred Horses, \$25 for each quarter. Purse \$100.
8. MULE RACE—Running, one mile dash. Free for all. Purse \$50.
9. MAIDEN PONY RACE—Half-mile dash. Free for all. Winners of Race 1, to carry twelve pounds overweight. Purse \$40.
10. (HANDICAP) RUNNING RACE—Three-quarters mile dash. For Hawaiian bred Horses owned by Maui-ites. Purse \$75.

All entries are to be made with the Secretary before 12 o'clock, THURSDAY, June 25th, 1896. Entrance fees to be 10 per cent of the purse unless otherwise specified.

All races to be run or trotted under the rules of the Maui Racing Association.

All Horses are expected to start unless withdrawn by 10 o'clock a. m. on July 3d, 1896.

General Admission 50 Cents
Grand Stand (extra) 50 Cents and \$1
Quarter Stretch Badges \$5
Per order of Committee.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,
Secretary Maui Racing Association.
1768-4t

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I, Chop Tin (Ch.) of Kapa, District of Kawaihau, Island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, hold as agent, treasurer and manager, collect and pay out, sign all documents and chattels, leases and upon all things and property of the firm name of See Shing Wai Co.

I make a protest against such sale published in the Hawaiian newspaper Kuakoa, dated May 15, A. D. 1896. Between Chop Choy, Han Yook, Asee and Han May of Waiala, Island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, under the firm name of See Shing Wai Co., to Quong Wah On & Co., of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, mortgage intends to foreclose the mortgage for non-payment of principal and interest.

I furthermore say that I hold, since November 12, A. D. 1891, until today, as advisers and representatives of the See Shing Wai Co.

And the See Shing Wai Co. today is indebted to me. Last December, 1895, was \$12,364.33, with \$2,500 expenses. The whole sum comes up \$14,764.28.

And I also say that Chang Kim and Quong Wah On & Co. have no right whatever to make a sale and notice, without bringing things before the court.

CHOP TIN,
Agent and Manager See Shing Wai Co.
Kapa, Kawaihau, Kauai, May 23, 1896. 1764-1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership existing between Bruce Waring and Chas. S. Desky, under the firm name of Bruce Waring & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and Chas. S. Desky assumes all the liabilities of the said firm and collects all outstanding debts belonging to the said Company.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1896.
BRUCE WARING & CO.
CHAS. S. DESKY.
1767-2ts

THE AD INTERIM LEGISLATURE.

Who Will Handle Difficult
Problems.

MAY BEGIN WITH SAKE MUDDLE.

New Men in Republican Harness.
Some Have Had Plenty of Expe-
rience—President Dole's Appoint-
ments—Members New to the Faith.

Commissions have been issued to John Nott, John Phillips, S. K. Ka-ne, G. W. Smith and J. P. Mendonca as Councilors of State under appointment by the President.

These commissions date from yesterday, and will continue for two years, or until the close of the next Legislature.

The Councilors selected by the President are conservative business men, who have had experience in legislative bodies. John Nott was one of the members of the Provisional Legislature appointed in 1893, and while not a man of great forensic ability, he has an opinion and a vote and he uses both in a way which tends to the best interests of peace and good government.

George W. Smith, the druggist, is a man of sterling qualities; a staunch annexationist and a firm supporter of the Government. His business career in Honolulu is one with which he or his friends can refer to with a great deal of pride. In the trouble of 1895 Mr. Smith joined the militia and was on active duty as long as his services were required.

John Phillips was a member of the Legislature of 1890, and after the overthrow, in 1893, was frequently consulted by the ex-queen. He is a man of decided opinions, which he does not hesitate to express either privately or in debate. While not an advocate of the Republican form of Government for the islands at its inception, he has within the past two years become a firm supporter of it. He was a good politician in the old days but with the changes of Government he has evolved into a level-headed business man, who will represent, as much as anything, the brain and brawn of the community. In the event of any diplomatic measure being discussed by the Council, Mr. Phillips may be counted upon to vote in a way that will be for the best interests of the islands.

Samuel Kapoi Ka-ne is a Hawaiian and has been a successful practitioner at the bar for several years past. He has progressive ideas and is a man of considerable influence among the Hawaiians. He has been recognized in politics, and with his experience as a debater in the courts of the country he will not doubt be an acquisition to the body. He has not been active in political affairs for several years past, so that so far as this honorary position may be considered as of politics, Mr. Ka-ne begins with new zeal and greater ability gained by wider experience.

James P. Mendonca is the only representative the Portuguese have in the Council. He is a wealthy ranchman and resides with his family at Kaneohe. Mr. Mendonca was first appointed to the Council in 1894, and was regular in attendance at the meetings up to the time the body dissolved at the beginning of the session of the special Legislature.

Under the law the President is to appoint but five. The House of Representatives elect the same number, also the Senate. In the selections by these bodies no change was made from those who were appointed before.

The House named D. L. Naone, A. G. M. Robertson, E. C. Winston, Mark P. Robinson and John Ena, and the Senate selected W. C. Wilder, Cecil Brown, P. C. Jones, J. A. Kennedy and C. Bolte.

WHY TAKE AN OATH?

An American Questions the
Grounds for Oath-taking.

HONOLULU, June 18, 1896.

MR. EDITOR:—A meeting of American citizens or those claiming to be such having been called for the purpose of celebrating the Fourth day of July, the natal day of the American Republic, I deem it an appropriate occasion to discuss certain propositions now being made and advocated to some extent in the daily papers regarding forswearing of allegiance by Americans or other aliens to the country of their birth and becoming full fledged Hawaiians.

It is unknown to the public as to where this proposition had its origin, or as to the present call or necessity thereof.

This Government, as have former Hawaiian Governments, have granted to aliens—Americans, British, Germans, etc.—the rights of citizenship without demanding the forswearing of allegiance, and this Government especially

has heretofore accepted the services of such aliens and has granted them such rights. I am therefore not ready to believe that it is the desire of this Government that such forswearing of allegiance be demanded, or that it is prepared to revoke the privileges granted and accepted in good faith.

Annexation being the expressed policy of the Government, and its fulfillment being apparently nearer, judging by the course of events in the United States of America, I think that no crying necessity exists for such action, and believe that its advocacy calls for suspicion as to faithfulness to the annexation cause on the part of its advocates.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

STEAMER MAKEE IN TIDAL WAVE.

Touches the Ocean Bed in Kapaa Harbor.

SMALL BOATS ON THE BEACH.

The Captain's Hair Did Not Turn White—But His Knees Trembled. Noticed Fall in Tide Same Hour as in Honolulu—Other Events Noticed.

From reports received by the James Makee yesterday morning the tidal wave as noticed here Monday was very much more pronounced along the coast of the island of Kauai. Through the kindness of Captain Peterson of the James Makee, which arrived early yesterday morning, an accurate story of all the details of the wave as noticed at Kapaa was given a reporter of this paper.

"We were at Kapaa on Saturday night, but pulled out from there while the wind was blowing a gale. At Hanalei we lay over Sunday and got back to Kapaa to discharge the remainder of our freight early Monday morning.

"We first noticed the peculiar action of the water at about 7:30 o'clock and I became convinced at once that we were in for a tidal wave. Two boats with sixteen bags of coal apiece had gone ashore, and when I looked in toward the wharf I saw that they were stuck fast in the sand near the landing. A couple of minutes later and they were left high and dry and the sailors were forced to hold up the boats to keep the coal from spilling out. Simultaneously with the occurrence to the boats I felt the Makee settle on the sandy bottom and knew that we were in for it. I made up my mind then and there to get out of that hole as fast as I could. I blew the whistle for the boats, and after making several attempts they succeeded in getting alongside.

"In the meantime the waves were playing havoc with the Makee. We had seven lines attached to buoys, and anchors set in various places, as you are aware that the nature of the bottom inside the reef at Kapaa is such as to allow no anchors to be dropped.

"The swinging motion produced by the waves caused two of our hawsers to part, one at the bow and another at the stern. If we had remained there much longer all our hawsers should have parted and we should have been smashed to pieces on the reef. I can tell you that such a prospect was by no means pleasant.

"We succeeded in getting out into deeper water between two waves at about 9 o'clock. This could have been done by no other steamer than the Makee, for a guardian angel watches over her continually. This is the cause of her proverbial good luck.

"We made for Hanalei to take sugar and left for Honolulu in the evening. Our trip down was one of the worst I ever experienced."

The purser, in speaking of the experience of the Makee, added a few facts to the captain's story.

"The water is twelve feet deep where the Makee was moored. Our good steamer draws eleven feet and when the water receded she was solid in the sand.

"Telephone messages received from Kilauea told of a big wave at that place. The water had receded, leaving a dry space of about forty feet around the landing. At Nawiliwili the water rushed over the Government road and the bridges.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against an attack of bowel complaint during the summer months. It costs but 25 cents and is almost sure to be needed before the summer is over. This remedy never fails, even in the most severe cases, and is in fact the only preparation that can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

• 40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

BIG WHITE CRUISER ARRIVES IN PORT.

Charleston From Yokohama
Homeward Bound.

OLD FRIENDS AMONG OFFICERS.

Will Remain Only Long Enough to
Coal—Probably stop Four Days—Of
ficers and Men Whose Time Have
Expired—Small Band of Mustosians.

The big white cruiser Charleston arrived in the harbor at 6:15 last evening, thirteen days and two hours from Yokohama. She has been on the China station since the Japan-China war and is now on her way to San Francisco, and will probably go out of commission for a time.

She was in Che Fu, China, and was ordered to Korea; from there she went to Nagasaki, where she coaled and docked, proceeding later to Yokohama, going north through the inland sea. She sailed from Yokohama June 6th. The voyage over was uneventful beyond a little disarrangement of the boiler tubes. The Charleston will remain here only long enough to coal, when she will continue on to the coast, under orders to get there not later than July 1.

Among the officers are several who have been here, either on the Charleston or other vessels, in past years. Chief Engineer McConnell calls Honolulu his other home and regrets that his stay will be so short that he will be unable to get through his calling list.

Following is the list of officers:

Captain G. W. Coffin.
Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer Wm. Reeder.
Lieutenant G. Calhoun, Navigator.
Lieutenant Sharpe.
Lieutenant Stafford.
Lieutenant White.
Lieutenant Sims.
Lieutenant Williams.

Marine Officer, Lieutenant Neumann.
Ensign Smith.
Surgeon Gravit.
Assistant Surgeon Broderick.
Chief Engineer C. J. McConnell.
First Assistant Engineers Leonard and Matthews.
Assistant Engineer Holmes.
Paymaster Charles Littlefield.
Gunner Cross.
Carpenter Warford.

"JAMIE" WILDER'S TRAVELS.

Will Cross the Island of Borneo
Through 1 unexplored Regions.

The party with which "Jamie" Wilder has joined forces is now in Borneo and intends crossing the island from north-west to southeast. They go up the river near Sarawak, pronounced Sarawa, and when they can no longer use their boats they strike into the unexplored interior. The expedition will take at least eight months and may take a year. The results are expected to be useful from a scientific standpoint, and also will yield a good work of travel from a very bright pen.

Mr. Wilder writes from Singapore, which he says is only a little hotter than Honolulu at noon. He is struck with the cheapness of things. Singapore is a free port; that accounts for it. Mr. Wilder's many friends will be glad to hear that he is in excellent health, and of course in good spirits.

THE ASHFORD AFFAIR.

A Fake Story Causes Excitement
in San Francisco.

Some weeks ago there appeared in the columns of an afternoon paper an article relative to the demands of Great Britain upon this Government for permission to V. V. Ashford to return to Honolulu.

The story was not handled by any other paper here, owing to the ridiculous features it contained, but it reached the Coast papers in the usual course

and much was made of it by the S. F. Chronicle. There were threats against President Dole, visions of gunboats and a further widening of the breach between families and friends.

Minister Cooper was questioned regarding the story last night and he promptly answered that there was nothing to it. England had made no demands that could be construed as aggressive or threatening. There had been some correspondence between the two Governments, but no threats. The last communication received was in February last.

WILL CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Arlington Hotel.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES APPOINTED

Treasurer's Report for Year—Money
Left From Last Year—No Decision
Regarding Ball—Suggestions as to
Permanent Committee Celebration.

The preparations for the proper celebration of the Fourth of July from an American standpoint were begun on Thursday evening, when, pursuant to the call of United States Consul General and Charge d' Affaires Ellis Mills, some thirty Americans gathered in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel.

Mr. Mills called the meeting to order and asked for the election of a permanent chairman. Dr. J. S. McGrew was elected by a unanimous vote. F. C. Smith was elected secretary.

G. W. Smith, chairman of the general committee for 1896, read the following report of the finance committee:

"Report of 'Fourth of July' Committee, 1895, in account with W. F. Allen, Chairman:

RECEIPTS.
By cash rec'd, balance from 1894 \$12.58
By cash rec'd from subscriptions, per list 1,742.00
Total \$2,054.58

EXPENDITURES.
To cash paid to Literary and Printing Committee \$ 65.00
To cash paid Decorating Com. 33.55
To cash paid Fireworks Com. 300.00
To cash paid Grounds and Picnic Committee 378.50
To cash paid Ball and Entertainment Committee 213.50
To cash paid Sports Committee 348.50
To cash paid E. O. Hall & Sons (balance on Stevens Memorial set) 137.50
Total \$1,536.55

"Leaving a balance of \$518.03."

This report was accepted. Nominations for the General Committee of Twenty-One were then made and the following members were declared elected:

J. W. Jones, W. H. Hoogs, G. W. Smith, J. A. Gilman, E. D. Tenney, E. A. Jones, L. K. McGrew, W. P. Boyd, J. A. McCandless, Geo. Stratmeyer, J. A. Kennedy, W. G. Ashley, J. S. Martin, F. B. McStocker, Ed Towse, D. W. Corbett, W. C. Parke, J. H. Fisher, John Wright, W. C. Wilder, Jr., W. R. Farrington.

Chairman Smith announced that there were some gentlemen who had always been active workers in previous celebrations whose names had been omitted from the General Committee. The following names were forthwith added to the committee:

T. B. Murray, T. F. Lansing, Dr. J. S. McGrew, W. F. Allen, W. R. Sims, Col. R. H. McLean, F. C. Smith, M. M. Scott, A. V. Gear, G. W. R. King, Capt. Good, Capt. Paul Smith and Maj. McLeod.

After a ten minutes' recess the chairman announced the following committees, upon which depends the success of the celebration:

Literature and Music—W. R. Farrington, Ed Towse, A. V. Gear, M. M. Scott, W. C. Parke.

Picnic and Grounds—W. G. Ashley, W. H. Hoogs, L. K. McGrew, D. W. Corbett, John Wright.

Fireworks—J. A. Kennedy, F. B. McStocker, J. S. Martin, T. B. Murray, W. R. Sims.

Sports—J. W. Jones, W. C. Wilder, Jr., W. C. Parke, Ed Towse, T. F. Lansing.

Decorations—Geo. Stratmeyer, W. P. Boyd, G. W. R. King.

Finance—E. A. Jones, E. D. Tenney, Col. W. F. Allen, J. A. McCandless, J. A. Gilman, Capt. Good.

Salutes and Bands—Col. R. H. McLean, Lieut. Col. J. H. Fisher, Maj. McLeod, Capt. Paul Smith.

J. W. Jones, as a representative of the Hawaiian Society of Sons of the American Revolution, offered the services of that patriotic order to the committee.

L. K. McGrew offered the services of Wiltze Camp of the Sons of Veterans.

These offers of co-operation were accepted with thanks.

There was some discussion as to whether or no a ball should be given on Saturday evening, and by general consent the matter was put over till the Saturday evening meeting.

A vote of thanks was extended to the American representative, Consul General Mills, for his kind attentions; also to Proprietor Krouse of the Arlington for the use of the parlors of the hotel. The committee then adjourned to meet in the Arlington parlors at 7:30 Saturday evening.

GOOD CHANCES FOR A SANITARIUM.

Dr. Kellogg and Mr. Yates, With
Party, Visit Mountain Site.

CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE.

Mr. Dillingham Treating With
Eminent Physicians to Construct San-
itarium—Party Delighted With Lo-
cation—H. M. von Holt to Build.

A sanitarium prospecting party set out from Honolulu Thursday morning, and if Dr. J. H. Kellogg, manager of the great sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich., and B. F. Dillingham can come to terms one of the beautiful plateaus of the Waianae range will be graced with a health resort that will be second to none.

The party consisted of H. M. von Holt, Mrs. von Holt, Miss Belle Carter, B. F. Dillingham, C. B. Ripley, Frank Brown, Henry Achilles, George Manson, Ed Towse, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Mr. Yates, and W. R. Farrington. Dr. Kellogg and Mr. Yates are interested in the sanitarium project. Mr. von Holt and Mr. Ripley were more directly interested in the new suburban cottage that Mr. von Holt contemplates erecting, and the newspaper men were taken along for an outing and to see what there was to be seen.

Well provided for a day in the mountains, the party boarded the 9:15 train, and a little after 10 o'clock were landed at Jansen's station, a few miles below Ewa. At this new cattle station where the activity and inventive brain of Mr. von Holt have been instrumental in arranging one of the best cattle pens on the islands, horses were provided, and in a short time the prospectors were on their way up the beautiful slopes of the Waianae. It was a splendid day. The trades were blowing strongly and the sun was clouded just enough to make the ride along the plains at the foot of the mountains as enjoyable as could be desired. As with the ascent of the mountains the beautiful scenery of the Kona, Oahu, district of coast line spread out before the visitors, their enthusiasm found voice in a manner that pleased Mr. Dillingham and augured well for the prospective health resort. When at an altitude of about 800 feet the shower that had been watched as it made its way from Diamond Head along the coast overtook the party.

This, however, did not dampen the enthusiasm; besides, the members were informed by Mr. von Holt that only once in 365 days did a trade wind shower find its way to the Waianae range.

The objective point was the pretty valley where the Honolulu goat hunters usually make their camp, and where Mr. von Holt also contemplates erecting a camping lodge, but a wide detour was made in order to give the visitors a view of Maunakuli Valley. The scenery of this beautiful spot well repaid the ride along the slippery trail.

This slide trip was made without accident, except that Architect Ripley's horse seemed to have absorbed some elementary ideas in geometry. The animal first attempted to describe a tangent from the curve of one of the gulches, and as this was a failure, it endeavored to demonstrate a right angle triangle theorem by sliding down the hillside on its haunches. As these practical demonstrations resulted rather disastrously to the architect's clothing, further examples were deferred till some other day.

About 12 o'clock "Camp Walter Dillingham" was reached and a bounteous lunch was spread under the trees. Every member of the party can attest that the bracing air of the Waianae mountains is conducive to good appetites and good digestion. Here also an opportunity was given to test the cool water that runs from the large and never-failing springs of the mountain side.

Although the capacity of the springs is variously estimated, the experience of the ranchmen has proven beyond a doubt that they will furnish all the water that will be needed for the largest sanitarium, besides supplying water for a bathing pool and fountains for the grounds. The water is clear as crystal and its purity is beyond question.

After lunch the prospectors returned to the Honolulu station by the direct trail, passing over the broad plateau, which at an altitude of 800 to 1,000 feet is a typical site for a health resort. The scenery is magnificent, the atmosphere clear and bracing, and Dr. Kellogg committed himself to the extent of saying that he saw no reason why a sanitarium in that locality would not prove a complete success. As to the matter of roads and easy transit to the railroad, Mr. Dillingham says that the road will be built and the transportation provided by the time the buildings are erected, providing Dr. Kellogg and others interested are prepared to go ahead with a definite proposition.

Should this definite proposition be forthcoming, the improvements carried on in the Waianae section will open up some of the most desirable suburban property on the island. Besides the prospects for suburban residences, the slopes of the mountains contain excellent coffee lands, and there is no reason why the Honolulu coffee planters should not turn their attention to the development of the productive lands of the island of Oahu.

During the next few days Dr. Kellogg, Mr. Yates and Mr. Dillingham will center their efforts in an attempt to bring the Waianae health resort into active being. Dr. Kellogg is a gentleman of means and experience, and should his observations result in favorable conclusions, the funds will be promptly forthcoming.



M. L. Cheverton
Leonard, Mo.

In Agony

15 Years With Sait Rheum

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures a Perfect Cure.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Hood's Sarsaparilla is an excellent medicine. I had eczema in my left leg for fifteen years. Part of the time my leg was one mass of scabs, and about every week corruption would gather under the skin and the scabs would slough off.

The itching and burning sensation made me suffer indescribable agonies. I spent a great deal of money for different remedies but did not get relief. About a year ago, leading physicians advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and have taken five bottles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Now all the sores, scabs and pain have vanished and I am enjoying perfect health. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is second to none and gladly recommend it to all suffering humanity."

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.

Wholesale Agents.

FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and

1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomes Sugar Co.'s Mill at Papeete. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Papeete, on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Papeete, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, Ltd., Honolulu. 1769-3m

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Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing, by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL KINDS AT GAZETTE OFFICE

FIRST DECISIVE MOVE IN SOUDAN.

Egyptian Troops Win Their First
Victory.

TRANSVAAL PRISONERS RELEASED

Hammond Will Return Home—The St. Paul
Breaks Trans-Atlantic Record—Tou-
che in Crete Continue—General Foreign
News of the World in Brief.

PIERKET, Egypt, June 7.—The Brit-
ish-Egyptian troops struck the first de-
cisive blow in the Soudan campaign
before the sun rose today, and in an
hour and a half from the time the first
rifle shot rang out this town, hitherto
the stronghold of the Dervishes, was
captured and the English standard was
flying over the bodies of hundreds of
the Khalifa's troops who had fallen in
the fight. Fully 1,000 Dervishes were
killed.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Fie-
rket, Egypt, says the Dervishes made
a hard fight with a large force of rifle-
men, and not only held their ground,
but attempted to advance, with a per-
fect roar of musketry, which was re-
pulsed by shrapnel and Maxim hail
and steady converging volleys, which
shattered the mud houses of the town.

TRANSVAAL LEADERS FREE.

President Krueger Opens Political
Prison Doors.

LONDON, June 4.—A dispatch to the
London Times from Cape Town says
President Krueger, replying to thanks
of the four leaders of the Reform Com-
mittee, who were released today, made
a characteristic simile, saying:

"If my little dogs are naughty I must
whip them, but I am always sorry to do
so. The next time I must get hold of a
big dog. My little dogs bark, but the
big ones bite."

This reference to Cecil Rhodes and
the Reformers shows accurately, the
Times correspondent says, the feeling
of the Boers. The four leaders of the
revolt are now free and at liberty to re-
turn to their several occupations.

J. B. Robinson, the South African
millionaire, has received a telegram
from Pretoria saying the four leaders
of the Johannesburg Reform Committee
will be released on Friday morning.

Consul General to Apia.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Presi-
dent has sent the following nomina-
tion to the Senate: William Churchill
of New York, to be Consul General to
Apia.

William Churchill, whose nomination
as Consul General at Apia, Samoa, was
sent to the Senate today, formerly lived
in Oakland. He reached there in 1888
and entered the service of the Tribune.
He later held the city desk on the
Times in the Moffitt regime.

He left there with the wife of a well
known newspaper man and her son,
and a divorce suit followed the elope-
ment. Churchill worked in the weather
bureau at Washington and then went
to the Brooklyn Times. Captain Glassford,
who hunts with President Cleveland, is
his friend. Churchill claims connection
with the late Lord Randolph Churchill.
He is English, but graduated at Yale.
He has traveled in the South Seas and
was a visitor at the home of Stevenson,
the novelist. He lost money in coral
hunting, and wrote three South Sea
Island stories, "The Princess of Fiji,"
"Memoires of a South Sea Islander,"
and "Jack." He tried for the post when
retiring Consul Mulligan was named.

General Dimond Resigns.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Major
General W. H. Dimond has again ten-
dered his resignation as the virtual
head of the National Guard of Califor-
nia. The resignation is now at Sacra-
mento and only waits Governor Budd's
return from the Yosemite for action.
The resignation contains some condi-
tions, and these must be considered be-
fore action is taken, though it is known
that the resignation will be accepted.

Hawaiian Company Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The cer-
tificate of a new bonded indebtedness
of \$750,000 for the purpose of redeem-
ing that amount of the \$900,000 issue
now outstanding has been filed in the
Superior Court by the Hawaiian Com-
mercial and Sugar Company. The re-
maining \$150,000 will be redeemed from
the income of the company.

Prince of Wales Wins.

LONDON, June 3.—After a racing
career of just nineteen years the Prince
of Wales today managed to win his
first derby, and a quarter of a million
spectators of all ranks of life forthwith
went mad with enthusiasm. Persim-
mon started second favorite at odds of
5 to 1 against him, and the Prince won
by the result a stake of over \$25,000
and bets believed to amount to only
about one-fifth that amount.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), June 8.—In re-
ply to a question Colonel W. C. P.
Breckinridge is quoted as follows:
"You may simply say for me that I in-

tend to be the next Democratic Con-
gressman from the Ashland district.
That is all I have to say just now."

Germany Demands Indemnity.

LONDON, June 5.—A special dispatch
from Shanghai says that in consequence
of the indignities to which German of-
ficers have been subjected by the Chin-
ese soldiers they were detailed to train
culminating in the murder of the Ger-
mans by the body guard of the Viceroy
of Nanking, many of these officers have
left Nanking. German ships have ar-
rived there and have demanded a heavy
indemnity for the attacks made by the
Chinese upon the German officers. The
attacks, according to the dispatches,
are believed to be a part of a scheme
to drive out the Germans and place the
Chinese army under Russian control.

Cable Conference.

LONDON, June 2.—The Pacific cable
conference, at which representatives of
Canada, New Zealand and Australia
will be present, will assemble in Lon-
don this week. The conference will dis-
cuss the whole question of Government
aid, British and Colonial, for a cable
from Canada to Australia. It is prob-
able that the Earl of Selbourne, Sec-
retary of State for the Colonies in the
Rosebery cabinet, will be invited to
preside over the conference.

Fighting in South Africa.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to the
Times from Bulawayo, dated June 6th,
says: The American scout, Burnham,
has reported that he rode into an impi
of 900 Matabele last evening. A column
was sent out, which routed the impi,
killing 150 natives. A number of Mar-
tini repeating rifles were captured.

Moscow's Growing Death List.

PARIS, June 6.—The Eclair asserts
that 3,123 persons perished and 40,000
people were injured in the crush on the
plain outside of Moscow on Saturday
morning last.

Jules Simon Dead.

PARIS, June 8.—Jules Simon, the dis-
tinguished French statesman, formerly
Premier, died at 11:40 o'clock this morn-
ing, aged 83 years.

LONDON, June 1.—Parliament reas-
sembled today. In the House of Com-
mons the Parliamentary Secretary for
Foreign Affairs, George N. Curzon, re-
plying to John Morley, denied the ex-
istence of any correspondence with Ger-
many on the subject of the Soudan. He
added that the correspondence with
Italy in this connection was of a mili-
tary character and could not be laid
upon the table.

LONDON, June 7.—Mr. Gladstone has
written a reply to a correspondent in
which he says: "In my opinion the
Turkish Government is the greatest
 scourge of mankind, and is the greatest
 scandal and disgrace to religion, in-
cluding the religion of Mohammed, on
the face of the earth."

AKASHEH, June 9.—Major B. Mur-
dock's cavalry occupied Suarda Monday
and captured the entire Dervish camp
and a great quantity of supplies. Many
of the enemy were killed and fifty
Dervishes made prisoners.

ATHENS, June 8.—Advises from Ca-
nea, Island of Crete, announce that the
insurgents on Saturday defeated the
Turkish troops, captured four guns and
200 Martini-Henry rifles. Both sides
sustained heavy loss.

YOKOHAMA, May 31.—Count Matsui
Munemitsu, Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs, has resigned owing to ill-health.
Inouye Ki, Minister of Education, will
act as Minister of Foreign Affairs ad
interim.

LONDON, June 3.—The Earl of Sel-
bourne, Under Secretary of State for
the Colonies, and G. H. Murray, Chief
Clerk of the Treasury, have been ap-
pointed British delegates to the Pacific
cable conference.

MADRID, May 31.—Henry M. Stan-
ley, who has been so seriously ill here
as to have made it necessary to send for
his wife, has recovered and is able to
start for London.

ALEXANDRIA, June 2.—The deaths
from cholera at Alexandria numbered
fifty, at Cairo twenty, and elsewhere in
Egypt forty-five. Total since Septem-
ber 2d, 523.

LONDON, June 3.—The Behring Sea
convention was ratified this afternoon
by Ambassador Bayard and the Marquis
of Salisbury as Minister for Foreign
Affairs.

LISBON, May 29.—It is asserted that
Portugal has offered to mediate be-
tween Great Britain and Brazil in the
dispute over the Island of Trinidad.

PARIS, May 30.—The Cabinet has de-
cided to submit to the Chamber of De-
puties a resolution proclaiming the Is-
land of Madagascar a French colony.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Ten years
ago today President Cleveland was
married in the White House. There was
no formal reception today.

LIMON, Costa Rica, May 23.—There
have been a series of earthquakes in
this district for a week past.

The bark Edward May, in C. Brew-
er & Co.'s line of packets, sailed from
New York for this port on May 29th.

Mothers will find Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy especially valuable for
croup and whooping cough. It will
give prompt relief and is safe and
pleasant. We have sold it for years
and it has never failed to give the most
perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards,
Duquesne, Pa. Sold by all druggists
and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co.,
agents for H. I.

GUARDIANS OF HEALTH MEET.

And Decide Upon Important
Questions.

LETTERS FROM DR. ELDERIDGE.

Japanese Druggist is Refused Permis-
sion to Open a Store—Black Plague
Prevalent in China—Dr. Alvarez
Made Secretary of Leprosy Board.

At the regular weekly meeting of the
Board of Health held yesterday after-
noon there were present President Em-
erson, Drs. Day and Monsarrat, Messrs.
Lansing, Reynolds, Keliipio and Myers.
It was decided that all freight com-
ing to this port from China shall be
disinfected before delivery to the var-
ious consignees.

Letters from Dr. Eldridge, Sanitary
Inspector for Hawaii in Japan, to
Minister Cooper, reported the progress
of the black plague in China, together
with other matters of interest to the
Board of Health.

The case of black plague aboard the
P. M. S. S. Peru, which left Hong-
kong for San Francisco May 3d, proved
fatal. The case was discovered on the
6th, and the man died after fifteen
hours.

A suspicious case was detected on
the O. & O. S. S. Coptic, at Nagasaki,
upon the arrival of that steamer on
May 17th. The vessel was immedi-
ately put into quarantine.

Dr. Eldridge states that all reports
of official nature which had reached
him were to the effect that the plague
in Hongkong was more severely epi-
demic and much more malignant and
infectious than in 1894, and that all
the ports of Southern China are in-
fected.

Another letter from Dr. Eldridge
under date of Yokohama, May 21st, re-
ported one fatal case of cholera in the
city of Osaka on May 8th.

The following letter from the same
source, under date of May 25th, is as
follows: "Steamer Toyo-Mar, which
leaves here today, was inspected both
in Kobe, where the bulk of the passen-
gers were taken on, and here. The
reason of this double inspection was
the presence of small-pox in Kobe, Dr.
Gardner, as he writes me, thinking it a
wise precaution to overhaul the ship
before leaving Kobe."

"There is, with the exception of the
few cases of smallpox in Kobe, no epi-
demic disease now present in Japan.
From time to time a sporadic case of
cholera is reported, but the authorities
seem to be very successful, so far, in
preventing the spread of the malady."

Another communication under date
of May 30th reported the existence of
relapsing fever in Japan. The disease
is entirely new to the country. It is
perhaps probable, however, that the
disease, being entirely new to the coun-
try, has only been clearly recognized and
differentiated within this period.

The disease, it seems likely, was
brought from the seat of the recent
war in Northern China and has al-
ready appeared in the district of Japan
enumerated below. Says Dr. Eldridge:
"Although exact returns of the cases
are not yet available, the remarks I
have appended will afford some idea of
the prevalence of the malady which is
undoubtedly the true relapsing or spi-
ritum fever, and has been met with in
the following places: Tokyo Fu, many
cases; Osaka, many cases; Chiba Ken,
many cases; Hiogo Ken, very many
cases; mortality, about 20 per cent.
A few cases have been reported from
Gifu Ken and Kanagawa."

Fish Inspector Keliipio's report
showed 41,000 fish received at the
market for the week ending June 15th.
Mr. Keliipio reported that a pig sent
to the fishmarket for sale after having
been roasted was found upon investi-
gation to have undergone the roasting
process after having died a natural
death. It was condemned immedi-
ately.

Health Agent Reynolds asked as to
the people authorized to look after the
matter of fishing in the harbor. Fish-
ing was going on indiscriminately.
The Board intends to call the atten-
tion of the proper authorities to the
matter.

Dr. Alvarez was made secretary of
the Leprosy Board and it was voted
that he be given \$10 for each session
of the Leprosy Board.

Wm. Clarke, a white leper at Mo-
lokal, was granted an increase of \$10 a
month, beginning with July 1st. Mr.
Clarke has been very active in the
matter of planting and caring for trees
at the leper settlement and the Board
was of the opinion that the work done
by him was worth more money.

President Emerson reported that
Dr. Day, George W. Smith and himself
had met Mr. Hirano (the Japanese
who applied for a permit to open a
drug store in the city), his interpreter
and Dr. Kojima on last Saturday night,
and that they had come to the unani-
mous conclusion that Mr. Hirano was
not qualified to run a drug store with
safety to the public. A denial was re-
commended. The Board endorsed the
action of the Commission.

President Emerson reported that in
some mysterious manner an appropri-
ation for "Expenses of Electric Rail-
way Commission" had been placed un-
der the head of appropriations for the
Board of Health. This will be re-
moved from its present uncomfortable
condition as soon as the President can
see the Minister of the Interior and
the Auditor-General.

It was decided by the Board to write
Mr. Ambrose Hutchinson at the leper
settlement that no lepers be allowed
to go into Waikolu Valley without his
consent.

Board adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

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\$12 and Upwards.
We have a few of these from
broken Sets and are selling them
off fast. They are worth looking
at.

PORTIERES,

ALL PRICES.
New designs, colors, and the
best qualities made.
These are all new goods.

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We have cheaper ones, but call
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of goods. They are prettier, last
longer, give better satisfaction,
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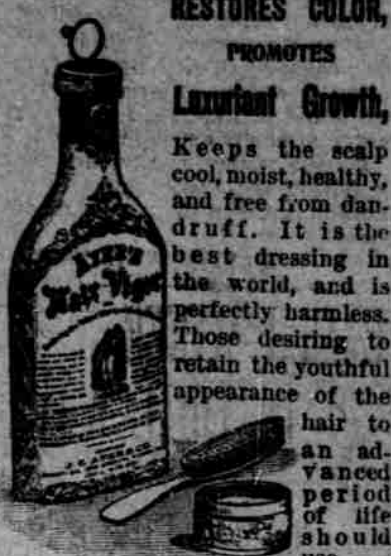
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Ayer is prominent on the wrapper, and is
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peals to everyone of common sense.
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night. Foul odors are killed, yet
no disagreeable smell of carbolic
acid or crude disinfectants takes
its place. You don't know that a
powerful disinfectant is being used
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But it's doing the duty—doing it
well. Can we show you the "Ideal
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Washburn will call, if you'll tele-
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Cloth, Booding-lates, Square
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Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails
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and Ammonia,

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A. F. COOKE, Manager.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

A. STROHM vs. W. F. WILSON, A. COCKBURN and A. M. McDOWELL.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and WHITING, JJ.

A agreed with B and C in consideration of the loan to him of apparatus to be used to float a steamer off the reef when she was aground to pay to B and C \$5000, which was equal to one-third of the price to be paid A by the steamer and to return the apparatus, and, in case of success, then A to also purchase and pay for the apparatus.

The value of apparatus furnished was \$2500. The venture failed. B and C took no part in carrying out the venture, nor did they in any way hold themselves out as partners of A. There was no actual partnership between A and B and C, and no intent to create a partnership.

Held, that B and C were not liable to third parties as partners of A.

Held, that the agreement was not a mere cloak or cover to conceal a latent design, nor a device to escape liability as partners while enjoying the benefits of a partnership under the design of a loan.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY WHITING, J.

The steam ship "Miowera" was aground off the port of Honolulu and one McDowell agreed with the agents of the vessel to float her without damage to the vessel for the sum of \$18,000, within a period of seven days from the commencement of the work.

McDowell then entered into an agreement with W. F. Wilson and A. Cockburn, whereby, in consideration of Wilson and Cockburn "loaning to him certain cables, blocks, ropes, lumber and other articles to be used by him in the attempt to float off into deep water the steamship 'Miowera,' now stranded on the reef at the entrance to Honolulu harbor," McDowell "binds and obliges himself to pay to Wilson and Cockburn, when called upon to do so, \$6,000.00, and it is also agreed that in the event of McDowell being successful in floating the steamship, then he agrees to purchase from Wilson and Cockburn all the said cables, blocks, ropes, lumber and other articles loaned to him by them, and to pay the cost price of the same, delivery to be considered as given by Wilson and Cockburn to McDowell, whenever he succeeds in floating off the steamship, and further agreed that should McDowell fail in his attempt, then he shall immediately after such failure recover and deliver up to Wilson and Cockburn, at the Pacific Mail wharf, and free from all expense to them, all the cables, blocks, ropes, lumber and other articles loaned by them to him."

This agreement was duly acknowledged and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu.

It appeared in evidence that the articles to be furnished by Wilson and Cockburn were not to exceed in the whole \$2,500, and that articles were actually furnished to a large part of that amount. McDowell failed in his attempt. The plaintiff, with numerous other workmen, was employed by McDowell in the attempt to float the steamship, and was to be paid \$3.00 per day and double pay for night work, and if the attempt was successful was to receive double pay for whole time.

McDowell did not pay the plaintiff, and he, the plaintiff Strohm, now seeks to hold the defendants Wilson and Cockburn liable on the ground that they are partners with McDowell in his venture under the agreement between McDowell and Wilson and Cockburn.

At the close of the plaintiff's case a motion for non-suit was made and granted by the Circuit Judge who heard the case without a jury, "on the ground that the plaintiff had not established a prima facie partnership between McDowell, Wilson and Cockburn at the inception of the enterprise as would authorize McDowell in the absence of the others to bind them for debts incurred by him in the prosecution of the undertaking, and also for the reason that the evidence had failed to show that Wilson and Cockburn or either of them had become liable to pay the wages of the laborers by any acts of omission or commission on their part."

The Judge also found "there was no general sharing of the profits between the defendants as would make them partners as to third parties, in fact there were no profits to be shared. McDowell failed in his efforts, and consequently did not receive any compensation. The theory upon which the courts have held all those who participate in the profits of a business of venture to be partners as to third parties, and thereby liable to pay the general indebtedness, irrespective of any stipulation between themselves, is that they have shared in the results that were made possible by the contribution of the debts, and therefore should contribute to their payment. The \$6,000 agreed to be paid by McDowell was in the nature of a bonus for the advancement of the articles in an hazardous undertaking in which they might be lost."

"I see no reason for changing the order of non-suit made at the trial." The foregoing is from the written decision of the Circuit Judge, but in the Bill of Exceptions is set forth the oral decision of the Judge in directing a non-suit as taken by the stenographer, viz:

The Court granted said non-suit and ruled as follows:

"In granting the defendants' motion for a non-suit, the Court finds that there has been no partnership shown, nor such an arrangement or agreement between the parties that it was a sharing in the profits or losses of the enterprise, that the arrangement was between the parties for a loan of the materials, and if the enterprise proved successful they would be repaid for such materials furnished, and also given a bonus on behalf of McDowell."

"The turning point in my mind is,

as I consider the case very close to the line, perhaps a case in which several judges sitting together might all disagree as to whether or not there has been any sharing of profits, that no partnership having existed between the parties themselves, so that McDowell might come upon the other gentlemen for a contribution in case of an individual loss, that there must be a clear showing that there was a participation in profits that they might establish a prima facie case. The most that can be said is that it was a contemplated participation in profits, and therefore would participate in any of the losses of the parties. That is one of the grounds on which I sustain the objection to a prima facie case being made out. As I said before, I consider it a very close case, very near to the line. At present I am of the opinion that a non-suit should be granted, and it is so ordered."

This was not a general trading or commercial business, but a special venture involving special and extraordinary risks. The materials loaned were to be returned or paid for. The price to be paid for the loan is very large, but who can say it was disproportionate to the risk of the venture. The parties to the contract had no intention of making a partnership, and no such intent appears from or can be inferred from the contract itself. The defendants Wilson and Cockburn took no part in the work, nor did they hold themselves out to the plaintiff in any way as partners of McDowell, nor in any manner so as to estop them from denying liability to creditors of McDowell. And considering all the circumstances, there is no partnership.

"Participation in the profits or the right to participate therein is not an invariable test of partnership, even as to creditors. A person not actually engaged in the business as a principal and not holding himself out as a partner cannot be held for debts incurred in the business, unless in virtue of some contract express or implied, on his part, in legal effect creating, as between him and the persons actually carrying on the business, the relation of principal and agent. Merely sharing in the profits, where third persons have not been legitimately led to believe in the existence of a partnership, does not create a partnership as to them, unless there is one in fact, or unless a party has by his acts put himself in such position that he is estopped from denying that he is a partner."

Embersen v. McKenna et al., 16 S. W. Rep., 419.

Merely receiving of profits is not sufficient to constitute a partnership, but all the circumstances must be considered. "Examination of the authorities cited, and of the cases referred to by them, will show that a partnership cannot be inferred merely from a 'common interest,' from a sharing in profits, from the right to account, nor from a direct control over the business."

Tucker v. Estate of Metcalf, 3 Haw., 198.

It depends on the contract itself whether Wilson and Cockburn were partners of McDowell. It is claimed by the plaintiff that this document is prima facie proof of a partnership, and that therefore a non-suit should not have been granted; that the agreement to pay \$6,000, which was a third of the price for the successful floating of the steamer, in consideration of the loan of \$2,500 of materials, was a participation in the profits, and therefore is prima facie proof of a partnership. But this is what the Court is to decide, and from the document itself, for there was no testimony outside the contract going to show the existence of a partnership; on the contrary, the evidence produced by the plaintiff, who called the defendant Cockburn, is directly against the theory of a partnership and a direct denial of partnership or intent in any way to be or become partners or to hold out to any one that they, Wilson and Cockburn, had anything to do with the venture other than their own advances—or loans.

It is claimed on the authority of Pooley v. Driver, L. R. 5 Ch. Div., 458, in re Francis, 2 Sawyer, 286, and Parker v. Canfield, 37 Conn., 250, that this document was a mere cloak or device under cover of a loan to conceal a partnership and thus escape liability to creditors.

The law will not tolerate any evasion, but whenever the agreement creates a matter of fact the relation of partnership, no mere words to the contrary will prevent, as regards third persons, its having its legitimate consequences. That was the law of those cases, and the evidence and facts sustained the conclusions arrived at, and there were many other circumstances in each case which showed a latent design to create a partnership under the disguise of a loan.

But in the case at bar we cannot find sound grounds to suspect any such latent design. It clearly appears that in fact there was no partnership, in fact no intention to in any way create a partnership. Being a special venture, the parties, Wilson and Cockburn, have clearly set forth the intent to loan special apparatus, which, to be sure, they were obliged to purchase, as they were not engaged in any business which required the same to be kept on hand, and there being risk of its entire loss, they sought merely to obtain remuneration in proportion to the risk; and under the circumstances of this case one has the right to fix and limit his liability, and the law will not make a partnership with liability to third parties under these circumstances. It might as well be said that the plaintiff was a partner because he was to receive pay by day, double pay at night, and in case of success, then he was to be paid double that agreed.

The defendants Wilson and Cockburn not having held themselves out to the plaintiff as a partner of McDowell, and not in any way controlling or taking part in carrying out the venture, nor having placed themselves in such position as to estop them from denying a partnership, and there being in fact no partnership created between them and McDowell, we hold that the agreement of loan is not sufficient to create a partnership, and the non-suit was properly granted.

We cannot agree with the reason

given by the Circuit Judge in his oral decision, that there must be an actual participation in profits and not merely a contemplated participation. We do not think this is sound law. Agreement to participate in profits as profits would be as strong as actual participation in the profits. But this will not avail plaintiff in the view we have taken; the result of non-suit is the same although one of the reasons given by the Circuit Judge may have been unsound.

We refer also to the following cases bearing on the main point: Boston Smelting Co. v. Smith, 13 R. L., 27.

Denny v. Cabot, 6 Met., 92.

Needham v. Valentine, 29 Fed. Rep., 276.

Holmes v. Old Colony R. R., 5 Gray, 58.

Exceptions overruled.

Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff. Neumann-Magdon for defendants.

Honolulu, H. L., May 30th, 1896.

T. H. Davies' Gift.

It is the intention of Mr. Theo. H. Davies to put into the Cathedral a couplet of stained glass windows to the memory of Captain H. W. Mist, R. N. The couplet chosen is on the south side of the Nave, next to the vestry door. Messrs. Clayton and Bell have been instructed to put the execution in hand. The subjects of these two lights are incidents in the lives of David and historical scenes from the Old Testament, which will have its beginning at the west end of the Nave when completed, and proceed eastward in chronological order.—Honolulu Diocesan Magazine.

WHAT IS THAT ONE THING?

It seems like an absurdity, yet it is true all the same. I mean that you might have a cellar full of wood and coal and still shiver with cold; and you would if it were not for one thing. "Oh, that is so obvious," you may say. "It was hardly worth while to hint at it. Anybody can see it with his eyes shut. All the better for me, then; I shan't have to explain. And by the same sharpness you will be able to pick out the important point in two short letters I am about to copy for you."

The first runs thus: "In December, 1890, my daughter (Mrs. M. J. Muther) got into a low, weak, nervous condition. Do what she would, she could not get up her strength. Gradually she wasted away until everyone thought she was in a decline, and had not long to live. In fact, she was so low and dejected she did not care whether she lived or not. She was under a doctor for six months, but his medicines did her no good. My husband then said, 'My daughter, I will now see what I can do for you.' What he meant was that he would have her take a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. He had used it himself when he was ill, and thought it might prove as beneficial to her as it had to him."

"Mrs. Muther said she was willing to try the Syrup, although she had little or no faith in its helping one as bad as she was. For if she really had consumption we know there is no cure for that. My husband, however, got a bottle from Mr. Hume, the chemist, in Rochdale Road, and my daughter began taking it. After the first bottle we saw a great improvement. She could eat, and the food caused her no pain. She continued with this remedy, and gradually gained strength, but it took some time to bring her round. She was so very low and weak. After a time she was able to get about, and never looked behind her. Since then she has been strong and well. We have told many persons how Mother Seigel's Syrup restored her to sound health, and are willing you should publish this statement of the facts. (Signed) Margaret Watson, 11 Ruby street, Bury, Oct. 8, 1895."

"In March, 1893," says the second letter, "I began to fall in health. I could not say exactly what ailed me. I felt low, weak and tired, and had no strength for anything. My appetite fell away, and what little food I ate gave me great pain at the chest and side. My hands and feet were cold, and nearly all the color left me. I was often in so great pain I could hardly do any work. I was frequently sick, and could keep no kind of food down."

"I got weaker and weaker, in spite of all that was done, and had to be off my work for seventeen weeks. In this way I went on until November of the same year—1893. Then I happened to read about Mother Seigel's Syrup and what it had done for others suffering like me. I got a bottle of this medicine from Mr. W. Heywood, grocer, in Oldham Road, and after taking only the half of it I felt much better. I could eat without pain, and was stronger and brighter every day. When I had finished the bottle I was quite cured, and have had no return of the complaint since. I have told many others about what the Syrup did for me, and out of thankfulness I am willing my letter should be made public. (Signed) Miss Lydia E. Morton, 1 Greaves street, Middleton Junction, near Manchester, October 10, 1895."

Both these ladies say that they were very weak, and that their food—of which they could take but little—did them no good. In the midst of plenty they were actually starving. So much wasted was one of them that it was believed she had consumption. The event showed that they both suffered from dyspepsia and nothing else. But that was quite enough, and besides, it often runs into consumption and other fatal maladies. By getting the stomach right, Mother Seigel's Syrup fully cured them both.

Coals and wood are useless without means to light a fire; and bread and meat are as nothing unless we can digest them and make them part of our flesh and bone. That is easy to see and important to remember. And it is its power to help nature work its transformation that makes Mother Seigel's Syrup so wonderful a remedy.

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The most Effective Skin Purifying and Beautifying Soap in the World. The Purest, Sweetest, and Most Refreshing for Toilet Bath and Nursery. For Pimples, Blackheads Red, Rough, Oily Skin and Baby Blemishes. For Red, Rough Hands Shapeless Nails and Painful Finger Ends. For Irritations of the Scalp with Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair it is wonderful.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E.C. POTTER, DRAKE AND CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A.



THE "TROPIC" Is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular. **STEP IN AND LOOK AT OUR "SUCCESS" FILTERS** We have a CRYSTAL ONE that shows the whole process at a glance. It is the best and easiest cleaned filter known. We will show you also our **FRUIT OR MANGO PICKERS** We have a SPLENDID stock of the Hardware, Ship Chandlery and General Merchandise on hand, and are spoken of in the highest terms by everyone to whom it is nearly every new arrival.

E. O. HALL & SON,

Corner Fort and King Streets, Honolulu.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

O. H. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor. J. F. BACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

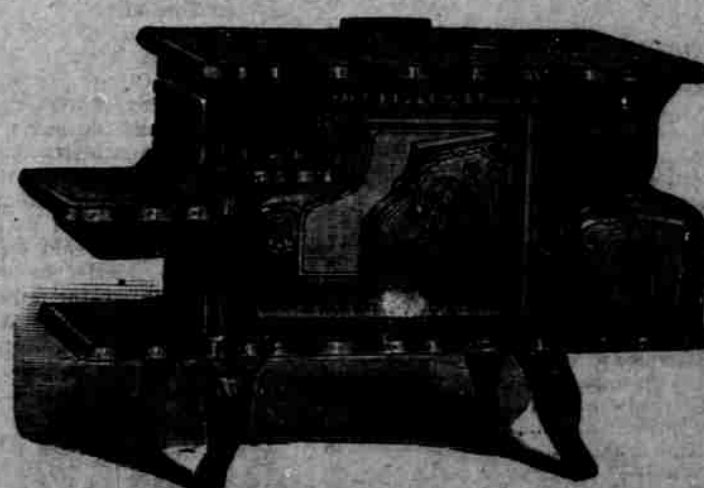
ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK. Dimond Block. 75-79 King Street.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

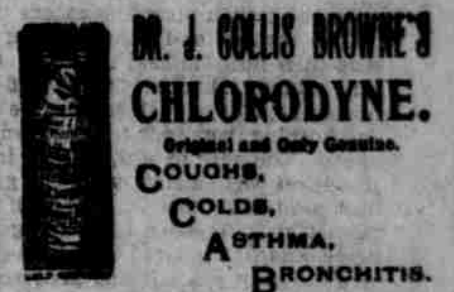
Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and does generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism, Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 23 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE, 94 Post Street, - - San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. BAILEY, Secretary.

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

BILLY BUTTON WINS IN THREE STRAIGHT.

Good Crowd at the Match Race
Thursday.

WAS NOT A CONSOLATION RACE.

How an' a Horse When It Came to
Breaking-Gibson Drove Button to
Victory—Plenty of Policemen But
No Betting—Horses in Fine Shape.

What might be called a satisfaction
race with absolutely no consolation
came off at Kapiolani Park yesterday
afternoon between Humberg's gray
horse, Billy Button, and Schumann's
bay mare, Judah.

Button had won the race in which
Judah took part on June 11th, and the
friends and backers believed that under
different conditions the mare could win.
A match was arranged to take place
Wednesday, and upwards of 300 people
were at the grounds a half hour before
the bell struck calling the horses from
the stable.

Judah was the first on the track, with
Bagsley in the seat, and she made a
fine appearance, showing every indica-
tion that she was fit to race for her
life. Bagsley made one score and took
her twice around the track without a
break.

Billy Button, driven by Gibson, came
on afterward and jogged once around.
Time was called and the horses came
to the wire in bad shape, Button hang-
ing back four lengths. A second at-
tempt reversed their positions, and
Captain Cluney cautioned the drivers
to keep well together.

There were three attempts to score
without success, when the rumor went
around that Gibson wanted to tire out
Judah.

They Got an Even Start.

On the fourth start the racers came
to the scratch and passed under the
wire their noses almost touching. Cap-
tain Cluney shouted "Go!" and the
horses kept on, Judah taking the lead
and keeping from four to seven lengths
ahead. The quarter was reached in 34.
If Button was cutting down the gap it
was hard to notice it. The half was
passed in 1:10. Then Gibson began to
drive, and half way to the three-
quarters the gray was sticking his nose
behind Bagsley's seat. At the head of
the stretch Judah's driver touched the
mare with the whip and she left the ground
at a jump and did not come together
until Button took the lead and kept it
to the wire, beating Judah almost a
length and winning the heat in 2:23.

The Second Heat.

When the horses started up for the
second heat they made it easy in the
first score. Before the quarter was
reached Button went to pieces and
strained Gibson's muscles in pulling
him together again. Judah passed him
easily, making the quarter in :34. But-
ton did not get down until after the
quarter pole was left behind. Bagsley
"clucked" at the bay and kept the lead
until almost to the half, when Judah
went to pieces. Button passed Judah
and the half at 1:14 and kept the lead
half way to the three-quarters, when
Judah passed him, and the spectators
mentally calculated on the result. Just
after the three-quarters Button forged
ahead and won the heat in 2:26.

The Final Heat.

The horses made the same elegant
start, but Judah broke early in the
heat and Button passed the quarter in
:37 and went a cable's length ahead
before Judah got on to herself and set-
tled down to an even gait. She picked
up again before the half, but Button
passed him before the three-quarters, but
it was only for a moment. When they
got into the home stretch it was neck
and neck, with Button an eyelash
ahead and constantly widening the dis-
tance until he passed under the wire
thirty feet ahead of Judah, in 2:31.

Great praise was given Gibson for
the admirable manner in which he han-
dled Button. He knew his horse and
just what was needed to win over Judah.

The judges were Tom Wright, Cap-
tain Cluney and Seely I. Shaw. Time-
keeper, Cal Leonard.

It is said the stakes were \$500 a side,
with plenty of money bet beside.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Hollister & Co. are the leaders in
smokers' requisites.

Walter C. Weedon has been appoint-
ed administrator of the estate of C. R.
McVeigh, deceased.

Joseph Marsden has gone on a
tramping expedition to Hawaii. He
will keep his eagle eye on the coffee.

W. H. Cornwell and F. W. Macfar-
lane have filed bonds in the sum of
\$50,000 as executors of the estate of
the late Adelia Cornwell.

Willie Lewers will sing the tenor
part in "The Trovatore." He has a good
voice and is an excellent actor, a com-
bination needed in grand opera.

Scenic Artist William T. Porter has
in mind some beautiful scenery for
"Robin Hood," which will be the sec-
ond performance given at the Opera
House.

John F. de Bolt of Washington was
admitted yesterday to practice in all
the courts of the Republic of Hawaii.
Mr. de Bolt comes to Honolulu highly
recommended.

DIED.

KEOLA.—In this city, June 17, 1896, the
infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. K.
Keola, aged 14 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Wednesday, June 17.
P. M. S. S. Peru, Friele, from San
Francisco.

Thursday, June 18.
Am. bktns S. G. Wilder, McNeill, from
San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, June 16.
Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman,
for San Francisco.

Wednesday, June 17.
P. M. S. S. Peru, Friele, for China and
Japan.

Thursday, June 18.
Stmr. Toyo-Maru, for Japan.
Stmr. Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu
ports.

Gr. bk. H. Hackfeld, Barber, for Lay-
son Island.

Am. bktns W. H. Dimond, Nilson, for
San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S.
Peru, June 17.—Mrs. W. R. Eckart,
Miss Eckart, Mrs. R. A. Tomes, W. L.
Hopper, Mrs. M. E. Logan, Mrs. C. D.
Lane, Miss Lane, Miss M. Ollman, Dr.
Byron Haines, Mrs. Haines and Miss
Haines, Dr. J. D. Arnold and wife,
Miss Arnold, Mrs. A. Baller, Miss Julia
Caton and five European steerage.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr
Kinau, June 16.—Rev. B. K. Baptiste,
L. Turner, R. Ryerott, E. Horner, Rev.
C. W. Hill, F. S. Lyman, E. R. Hendry,
E. C. Bond and wife, Miss E. H. Bond,
J. H. Cary, T. E. Smith, F. A. Schaefer,
W. P. Jones, Miss C. A. Gilman, Miss
L. F. Eaton, Miss C. Hapel, Miss M.
Nathaniel, Andrew Johnson, Dr. Max-
well, John Cook, Senator Northrup,
Rev. S. T. Nyeda, Mrs. J. P. Havatt
and child, P. Eccles, S. Walker, M.
Schweitzer and son, E. E. Richards and
wife, Rebecca Boyd, Robert Boyd, R.
Emmon Large, C. C. Kempster, J. Mar-
den, H. C. Austin, Rev. S. W. Kelsue,
Rev. John Kallima, R. A. Lyman, Jr.,
Harold Giffard, W. Schweickendiek,
S. N. Hoyt, Mrs. G. K. Wilder, Miss Ed-
na Gunn, W. W. Goodale, J. Renton,
C. Kaiser, Captain Ross, Samuel Par-
ker, G. K. Wilder and A. C. Steele.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine,
June 16.—W. M. Graham, H. P. Baldwin,
C. F. Alexander, Rev. J. K. Josefa and
wife, Miss Grace Garrett, Rev. S. Kapu,
W. P. Hala, wife and five children, B.
R. Banning, C. von Hamm, S. Fukuda,
Y. Amoy, Loo Joe, Afang and wife, Miss
Lyett, Mr. Gill, wife and two children,
G. P. Wilder.

RAINFALL FOR MAY, 1896.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations.	Elev. Feet.	Inches.
HAWAII—		
Waialeale	50	13.85
Hilo (town)	100	14.11
Kaunapali	1250	18.07
Pepeekeo	100	12.05
Honoumuli	300	12.05
Honoumuli	950	12.05
Hakalau	200	13.50
Honohou	100	17.20
Laupahoehoe	10	9.38
Laupahoehoe	900	11.75
Oakala	400	7.23
Kukui	250	6.89
Pauulu	750	7.66
Pauulu	300	7.97
Pauulu	1200	7.97
Honokaa	470	8.11
Kukuihaele	700	1.90
Niihau	200	2.49
Kohala	350	2.76
Kohala Mission	588	2.22
Waimea	2720	2.11
Kailua	950	8.49
Leihou	1540	9.64
Kealahou	1580	8.90
Kalahiki	800	6.87
Naalehu	650	1.07
Honoumuli	15
Hiles	310
Pahala	1100	0.70
Olua (Maunaloa)	1650	21.35
Pohakulo	2890	16.97
Waikabeha	750	10.47
Kapoho	50	5.58
Pohokii	10	3.51
Kamaili	650
MAUI—		
Kahului	10	0.14
Kaunapali	15	0.14
Olowalu	15	0.00
Reciprocity Mill	60
Hana Plantation	200	3.27
Hana	1800	6.35
Puomalei	1400	4.62
Pala	180	1.12
Haleakala Ranch	2000	1.82
Kula	4000	3.65
MOLOKAI—		
Mapulehu	70	1.21
LANAI—		
Koole	1600
OAHU—		
Punahou W. Bureau	50	1.31
Honolulu (City)	20
Kulokahua	50	0.71
King St. (Kewalo)	15	0.80
Kapiolani Park	10	0.39
Manoa	100	2.33
Pauoa	50	2.48
Insane Asylum	30	2.90
Nuuanu (School st.)	50	2.42
Nuuanu (Wylie st.)	250	4.47
Nuuanu (Eles. Stn.)	405	6.99
Nuuanu (Hwy. H)	730	5.47
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	7.46
Niu	5	0.74
Maunawili	300	3.73
Waimanalo	25	0.92
Kapoho	100	1.98
Ahulimanu	350
Kabuku	25	2.78
Waianae	15	2.00
Ewa Plantation	60	1.45
KAUAI—		
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	2.00
Lihue (Molokai)	300	3.37
Hanalei	200	2.54
Kilauea	325	8.51
Hanalei	10	4.91
Waialeale	32	0.15
Makaweli	50	0.58

C. J. LYONS,

In Charge of Weather Bureau.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published
Every Monday.

DAY	DATE	BAROM.	THERM.	WIND	MOON	REMARKS
Mon	6:30	30.11	69	80-12	57	4-5-5-5
Tues	7:30	30.11	72	78-10	55	4-5-5-5
Wed	8:30	30.11	71	79-10	51	4-5-5-5
Thurs	9:30	30.11	72	80-10	55	4-5-5-5
Fri	10:30	30.11	71	81-10	55	4-5-5-5
Sat	11:30	30.11	71	81-10	55	4-5-5-5
Sun	12:30	30.11	72	80-10	55	4-5-5-5

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation,
but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets
Mon	7:17	1:45	6:0	5:18	6:42	10:40
Tues	7:38	2:30	1:10	5:15	6:43	11:18
Wed	8:45	3:25	2:40	5:18	6:43	11:55
Thurs	9:45	4:20	4:20	5:19	6:44	12:30
Fri	10:35	5:15	6:0	5:19	6:44	1:02
Sat	11:35	6:10	7:25	5:19	6:44	1:12
Sun	12:35	7:05	8:50	5:19	6:44	1:55

First quarter of moon May 18, at 11 h. 11 m.
a.m.

Tides and moon phase are given in Stand-
ard Time. The time of sun and moon rising
and setting being given for all ports in the
group are in Local Time, to which the respec-
tive corrections to Standard Time applicable to
each different port should be made.

The Standard Time whistle sounds at 12h.
on & midnight Greenwich Time, which is
1h 30m. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

— 1896 —

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m.,
touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay and
Makana the same day; Mahukona, Ka-
waihae and Laupahoehoe the following
day, arriving in Hilo the same after-
noon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

Friday June 5

*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips
marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 5
o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe,
Mahukona and Kawaihae the same day;
Makana, Maiala Bay and Lahaina the
following day, arriving at Honolulu the
afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday June 2

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the
second trip of each month, arriving
there on the morning of the day of sail-
ing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is
via Hilo. A good carriage route the en-
tire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all ex-
penses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5
o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Ha-
na, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Re-
turning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday
mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each
month.

No freight will be received after 4 p.
m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to
make changes in the time of departure
and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT
NOTICE, and it will not be responsible
for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to
receive their freight. This company
will not hold itself responsible for
freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's
risk.

This company will not be responsi-
ble for money or valuables of passen-
gers unless placed in the care of purs-
ers.

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before embarking. Those fail-
ing to do so will be subject to an ad-
ditional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been ap-
pointed administrator of the estate of
C. R. McVeigh, late of Honolulu, by
order of Hon. A. Perry, Second Judge
of the First Circuit, hereby notifies all
persons having claims against said es-
tate to present the same, with vouch-
ers duly authenticated, to him, at his
place of business, Honolulu, within six
months from date hereof, or such
claims will be forever barred. All per-
sons indebted to said estate are also
notified and directed to pay such debts
to the Administrator only.

WALTER C. WEEDON,

Administrator.

Honolulu, June 19, 1896. 1769-41a

RUBBER STAMPS

At Gazette Office.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HA-
NALEI.

W. E. H. DEVERILL, Deputy Collec-
tor of Taxes, vs. MRS. J. O. DOMINIS.
Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands,
his deputy, or any policeman in the dis-
trict of Hanaelei, Island of Kauai, greeting:
You are hereby commanded to summon
Mrs. J. O. Dominis if she can be found in
this district, to appear before me, at my
office, in Hanaelei, upon the 4th day of
June, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to be
answer unto W. E. H. Deverill, Deputy
Assessor of Taxes in and for the Fourth
Taxation Division of the Hawaiian Islands,
in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and
says:

That said defendant Mrs. J. O. Dominis
is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in the sum
of one hundred and twenty dollars for taxes
assessed against the person and property
of said defendant, on the books of the As-
sessor of Taxes for the District of Hanaelei,
Island of Kauai, for the year 1895 and de-
fendant, through her attorney, requests that
this court, through the request of the As-
sessor of Taxes, do not allow said defendant
to neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any
part or portion thereof; wherefore, plaintiff
asks for judgment against said defend-
ant for said sum of one hundred and
twenty dollars, together with ten per cent
in addition thereto, as by law provided, and
for costs of Court.

Notify the said Mrs. J. O. Dominis that
upon default to attend at the place, day
and hour above mentioned, judgment will
be rendered against her ex parte by default.
Given under my hand this 2d day of
June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,

District Magistrate of Hanaelei.

I hereby certify the following to be a
true and attested copy of the summons in
and for the Fourth Taxation Division of the
Hawaiian Islands, this 13th day of
April, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,

District Magistrate of Hanaelei.

1766-31a

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HA-
NALEI.

W. E. H. DEVERILL, Deputy Collec-
tor of Taxes, vs. JOHN DOE, unknown.
Assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands,
his deputy, or any policeman in the dis-
trict of Hanaelei, Island of Kauai, greeting:
You are hereby commanded to summon
John Doe, whose real name is to the plain-
tiff unknown, if he can be found in this dis-
trict, to appear before me, at my office in
Hanaelei, upon the 4th day of June, 1896,
at 10 o'clock a. m., there to answer unto W.
E. H. Deverill, Deputy Assessor of Taxes
in and for the Fourth Taxation Division of
the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein
the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant is the owner of the
following described real estate, and all and
every part and parcel of the improvements
on said land, to wit:

One house lot situated between residence
of the minister at Hanaelei and the Wana
premises, together with one old house
(number of lot unknown). Lot known as
the Awana's, now deceased. And that
said defendant is lawfully indebted to this
plaintiff, in the sum of one dollar, for taxes assessed
against the said property of said defendant,
on the books of the assessor of taxes for the
district of Hanaelei, Island of Kauai, for the
year 1895, and defendant, through her at-
torney, requests that this court, through the
request of the assessor of taxes, do not allow
said defendant to neglect and refuse to pay the same,
or any part thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks
for judgment against said defendant for the
sum of one dollar, together with ten per
cent in addition thereto, as by law
provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said John Doe that upon de-
fault to attend at the place, day
and hour above mentioned, judgment will
be rendered against him ex parte by default.
Given under my hand this 3d day of
June, 1896.

J. W. LOTA,

District Magistrate of Hanaelei.

1766-31a

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—JAMES
L. NEWTON, and GEORGE H. NEWTON,
Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al.
Defendants. Action for Quietening